The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII—NO. 3819. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Spirit of the Rebel Press.

Comments on Mr. Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation.

CONDITION OF THE PRISONERS.

Demoralization of Richmond Society.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

We have already acknowledged the receipt of Richmond papers as late as Wednesday last. The following extracts, in addition to those we have already made, will be found of interest:

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 10.

One-tenth of the repentant criminals are sufficient to redeem a State and to restore its franchises. The reasons by which this action is justified are worthy of their author.

It might appear to a superficial observer that a provision of this character would be tantamount to erecting an oligarchy, in which the tenth part of a people would be not only invested with the supreme power, but be protected by the military force of a conqueror in the exercise of it. It might appear that this minority, so ready to submit to the conqueror, would be not only the vilest part of the people, but, by the hatred with which it would be regarded by the rest of the population, least capable of reorganizing a stable Government. All objections, however, vanish before the great necessity of "reconstructing and disenthralling and regenerating freedom," which just now seems to be the peculiar mission of the Yankees. * * * *

In the declaration of this desire to restore Republican Government to the seceded States, there is a sublimity of impudence. One-tenth of the population are to be made the masters of the country, if they can be found willing to play the part; if not, the farce will be performed by the importation of foreign actors. It is absurd, in the opinion of LINCOLN, to base the reorganization of the Government upon the consent of an element which is hostile to it. The Republican Government which he proposes to guarantee must be protected by the General Government, both against internal and external violence. Has it never occurred to him that what he calls internal violence is the real expression of the sentiment of the people? Does it not strike him that this form of guaranteeing a Republican Government is the forcible establishment of a hated despotism, and precisely the opposite of the liberty which the Constitution aimed at securing?

His muddy reasoning, of course, does not conceal this truth from him. He knows well that the utter subjugation or extermination of a people are necessary to the accomplishment of his purposes, and to the empty name of freedom he is prepared to sacrifice the reality. It is a cheering ground of hope that the same head which invents this justification of his course, must devise the measures necessary to carry it into effect. If we can foil his attempt at conquest as easily as we can refute his reasoning, the cause is safe.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 14.

Such are the first terms of peace offered by the United States to the people of the Confederate States. These terms are joined with many vague intimations that they may be withdrawn or modified as occasion requires. "Those laws and proclamations are enacted and put forth," says the shallow knave, "for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion." But in vain is the trap set in sight of any bird. Even geese would scent the craft with which it is baited, and shun the snare which shows the noose on the surface. The Proclamation of Pardon will have as much, and no more effect than the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the Proclamation "to disperse," which began the war.

This document has, however, one trait of real importance. It reveals the decline of the mania for war in the United States. LINCOLN represents his people now as he did two years ago. Then, all was bloody. Confiscation, subjugation, extermination were the only measures he and they thought or spoke of. Great is the distance between those days and these. Instead of "crushing the rebellion" in "sixty days," by a gigantic "Union army," the chief hope now rests in a juggle. There is a time for all things—a time for fighting, and that time is nearly past; a time for cheating, and that time is nearly come.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Dec. 14,

We this morning gratify the curiosity of our readers with the Message of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Recovering but recently from an attack of the small-pox, some excuse may be made for the Message. It is but another exhibition of his weakness and folly. Why his Cabinet will permit him to make such a fool of himself, and render their country an object of contempt and ridicule throughout the world, can only be accounted for on the supposition that it is the easiest way to get rid of him. They, therefore, permit him to have the freest and fullest use of his pen.

To his proclamation of amnesty and reconstruction we especially invite the attention of our readers, and when the "one-tenth" are ready to succumb, we ask the privilege of announcing it to their Father ABRAHAM,

At present we have not the space to review the Message, and do not know that we shall hereafter find the time; but as there are some features in it so characteristic of a Yankee, we may on future occasions recur to this Message.

SUPERIOR DIPLOMACY OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the Richmond Whig, Dec. 14.

The President treats at great length of our foreign relations. He discusses with boldness the conduct of England, and proves conclusively that her strict "neutrality" is one-sided, and inimical to us. He gibbets her Minister of Foreign Affairs as the pusillanimous instrument of our enemies, exposing his base subterfuges, his unblushing disregard of treaty stipulations, and the ungenerous advantages taken of our present situation. The unfriendly action of the British Administration is proved strongly—perhaps, unfortunately, too strongly. He shows that Lord JOHN RUSSELL is decidedly hostile to us. *The tendency of this information, so presented, is to discourage our people. Argument on this line, too, tends to soothe the antagonism of the North toward Great Britain*—for so well sustained an accusation of the English Ministry by the Confederate States is the acquittal of England by the North. Just doubts may be entertained if they are the true exponents of the majority of intelligent Englishmen, or even of Parliament.

What policy does the President disclose in our foreign relations? What efforts have been made to conciliate foreign nations? Two measures of retaliation for their broken faith were suggested, but deprecated on moral grounds. We wish favors from foreign nations. Can we reasonably expect them to be offered gratuitously to us, or even upon merely signifying a desire for them? Sentiment may influence the action of men. Interest only influences the action of nations. On the mere plausibility of our claim to be recognized, European nations promptly accorded to us the position of belligerents, though the sentiment of Europe was adverse to us because of our peculiar institutions. Why is the attitude of European Powers—England especially—now inimical to us? *Because the superior diplomacy of the United States has made it appear that it is to their interest to be so..* What the argument or the inducement offered, time will disclose; but it has been efficacious to the extent of securing to her a full privilege to obtain men, munitions and credit to an unlimited extent.

Perhaps the reckoning is anticipated at our expense. It looks so. They have no resources of their own to meet it. We have, though each day of the continuance of the war is deepening the embarrassment that overlies, if not seriously exhausting them. Let us then confer on our present Commissioner, or new ones, *plenary powers to confer with Yankee diplomatists.* The House, at a former session, passed a resolution looking forward to such action. Remove the restrictions under which our Commissioners have been acting. Let them not appeal simply as the representatives of a just cause, and an oppressed people, but as the representatives of a brave, united, powerful and unconquerable people, whose policy is peace, possessing almost boundless territory, vast wealth, and incalculable resources. A judicious resort to the almost inimitable system of Yankee diplomacy, cannot fail to speedily reverse the one-sided neutrality to which we are now so much the victim. Nor even now is it to be despaired of that a similar policy toward our neighbors, and neutral allies of the Northwest, will be productive of good results.

It seems that the President did not anticipate war. It is strange that he should not have done so, at least when he ordered Gen. Beauregard to open on Fort Sumter. Perhaps the country at large may be charged with the same want of foresight. Congress, at least, does not appear to have foreseen it from the provisions it made. But the Constitution of the Provisional Government prohibited any expenditures of money except on estimates sent in by a department. Hence, if the paper expenditures were not made, the fault must rest on the Administration. Yet war seems not to have been anticipated. Larger appropriations and a more comprehensive financial system would of course have been entered upon. It was only during the second session of the Provisional Congress that war was declared to exist between the Confederacy and the United States.

Many excellent suggestions are made for maintaining the efficiency of the army. We have heretofore expressed our views upon the repeal of the substitute law, and the bringing of exempts into service. Every man within the present military age should be put into the service who is not more profitably employed out of it. Congress should act cautiously in extending that age, or in passing a sweeping conscription, and providing that those more useful to the material and political interests of the country, be exempt by a "detail." We remonstrate against this proceeding as an infringement of the constitutional duty of the representative branch to "raise armies," which we understand to mean armies for the field; and as placing an arbitrary power in the hands of creatures of the Executive liable to the most corrupting and dangerous abuse.

THE REBEL COTTON LOAN.

As the unfortunate individuals in Europe who were inveigled into investing in the Fifteen Million Cotton Loan of the rebels may like to know something about the condition of their security, we publish what Mr. MEMMINGER, rebel Secretary of the Treasury, says about it in his late report:

"The purchases of cotton made under the act of April 30, 1863, amount to 399,753 bales at the date of the reports last received, at a cost of $30,314,769. The average price paid was 19.85 cents per pound, exclusive of Sea Island cotton—the lowest price being 6¾ and the highest 36¾, and five sixths of the entire purchase money have been paid in bonds. *The difficulty of procuring returns in detail from the agents in Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas has prevented a precise return of the cotton which has been destroyed; but from the estimates made by each of them, it may be assumed that the entire loss is not more than thirty thousand bales.* To this must be added several thousand bales used for military and naval defences; and also several thousand more turned over to the Ordnance and Quartermaster's departments to fulfil contracts for supplies, and also for shipments made by the Treasury Department. *The whole of these deductions may be set down at 70,202 bales*, leaving on hand an aggregate of about 329,500 bales. *Of this amount about 30,000 bales are stored in warehouses in cities, and the remainder in cotton-houses on the plantations where they have been purchased.*

The time which has elapsed since much of this cotton was purchased has damaged the rope and bagging of a portion thereof; and the aid of Congress is asked in procuring the means of renewing it. I had hoped that the skill of our people would discover a substitute for rope and bagging, and probably an offer of a reward for the best plan would produce beneficial results. If resort must be had to foreign supplies, the plan, which may be adopted to ship the cotton, will furnish the means of importing the rope and bagging, and, in either view, it will be necessary to make an appropriation to cover the expense.

The cotton interest bonds will naturally fall within the management of this division of the Treasury Department, and it is proposed that they shall take that course. It is not clear what was the design of Congress in authorizing these bonds. The first law passed was in connection with the funding act, and the coupons were thereby made payable at the option of the holder of the bond in coin, or cotton valued at eight pence sterling per pound. The object of this law was obviously to provide the means of raising money abroad, and after it was passed I recommended that the rate at which the cotton was to be taken, should be reduced to six pence, or the average price at Liverpool before the war. *At this rate purchasers could have been procured at any time before the fall of Vicksburgh.*

The amendment which was made to the law by Congress reduced the price as proposed, but shifting the option of being paid in cotton from the purchaser to the Government. This converted the bond in the view of a European purchaser into a simple six per cent. money bond, with the interest payable here. *The absence of the right to require cotton for the bonds took away their availableness in the foreign market.* On the other hand, the option which they allowed the holders to receive cotton at six pence when it was selling at three or four times that price, made the operation very unfavorable for the Government, unless the bonds were sold at a large advance. For this reason, I deemed it my duty, after due explanation of the nature of the bonds, to advertise for bids; and as an experiment, I accordingly offered five millions. The bids ranged at various rates from par up to one hundred per cent.

I accepted all the bids at and over fifty per cent. premium, and issued a second advertisement. *The bids which were offered in both cases were far below the amount of bonds offered for sale.* But those bids which came from persons of known intelligence and patriotism, indicated that fifty per cent. was the probable value of the bonds. I therefore adopted that rate, and authorized sales to be made accordingly. *These sales have been made to a very limited extent, chiefly because it was believed that the blockade would prevent the shipment of any cotton to be received in payment.* This impediment was so serious that, in the judgment of men of business, even a reduction of the price of bonds to par would not induce large sales."

THE PRISONERS.

A REBEL DESCRIPTION OF THE QUARTERS.

The Richmond correspondent of the Atlanta *Appeal* describes a recent visit to the Hotel d'Libby. He says that he found the passages and ante-rooms of the prison piled up with boxes and bales of clothing and provisions which had just been received from the North by flag of truce. Upon ascending to the upper stories of the building occupied by the prisoners, he saw the greatest profusion of comforts and luxuries in the way of *provant* that even a riotous imagination could conceive. Hams, smoked beef, Bologna sausages hung from the rafters; tin cans of potted meat, oysters, sardines, green peas, etc., etc., were arranged on shelving against the walls; while the finest pippins rolled along the floors. Immense packages of new publications, sets of chessmen, backgammon boxes, etc., which had apparently just been opened for distribution, proved that the Yankees did not intend their unhappy brethren should die of *ennui*. The prisoners themselves were variously occupied, some lying at full length on the floor, deeply involved in the tragic incidents of Miss BRADDON'S novels; others playing whist and euchre, or deeply pondering the gambits; others asleep; others again eating their dinners. Brig.-Gen. NEAL DOW was lapping up the soup furnished by the prison cook with evident satisfaction. One man only was reading the Bible. All looked in fine health and seemed remarkably cheerful. The receipt of boxes from home had no doubt something to do with their good spirits, but before these creature comforts had begun to arrive, they were contented and hearty. Mai. TURNER informed the writer that several of the officers of the highest rank had handed him a statement which they had voluntarily drawn up for publication in the New-York *Herald* and *Tribune*, denying in the fullest and strongest manner the infamous lies about Confederate cruelty which have recently been circulated at the North.

ABSTRACTION OF SUPPLIES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 12.

A curious piece of business has developed itself in connection with the Yankee prisoners, which goes to show one of two things—either that the prisoners themselves have been engaged in speculating upon the contributions of their Northern sympathizers and carrying on an extensive trade with outside parties, or that the guards have been tampered with, or been negligent, and allowed a large quantity of the articles of clothing, &c., sent here from the North to be surreptitiously removed from the warehouse, where about a quarter of million of dollars in value is stored.

Capt. MACCUBBIN, of the Detective corps, was engaged, the latter part of last week, with the most of his force, in investigating the matter and ferreting out the guilty parties. He succeeded, on Friday and Saturday, in recovering an amount of clothing—overcoats, pants, shirts, underclothing, and shoes, which were found in various localities near the Libby Prison, stored away in second-hand junk and Jew shops. Several soldiers who were found going about the city with the articles in their possession, were arrested, and their evidence is in possession of Capt. MACCUBBIN, not to be revealed until a *dénouement* is reached. The value of the property recovered is variously estimated at from $25,000 to $30,000. In prosecuting the search, the detectives came across a large number of Confederate grain bags in a shop, corner of Main and Twenty-first streets. They were seized along with the other class of goods.

As the whole subject of the abstraction of these goods is now undergoing an official investigation, we abstain from further disclosures, which have reached us from hearsay.

The distribution of the contributions for the prisoners is made by a Committee, selected from among the prisoners, who perform the functions of their office under the immediate supervision of the prison authorities. This Committee has already distributed very largely among the prisoners, and the opinion is very generally expressed that the well-clothed prisoners have, out of their abundance, undertaken to clothe the guard, and the other "outside barbarians" of Richmond, for the little equivalents of rum, tobacco, and other things not included in their Northern consignments.

The two parties arrested as the principals engaged in the abstraction of the property, and in whose possession a good deal of it was found, are J. B. HENDERSON, Company B, Fourth Texas regiment, and FRANK GILLDAY, a citizen, who keeps a store, or "fence," on Main-street, near Twenty-first.

HOME SICKNESS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 12.

This is a disease prevailing to a very great extent among the Yankee prisoners in the South. The disease exhibits itself in frequent lachrymose exercise, a loss of appetite, and a consequent wasting away of the bodily strength.

When McCLELLAN'S army lay encamped about Munson's Hill, in the Spring of 1861, the disease—for, after all, it is a disease and not a feeling—prevailed to such an alarming degree, and demoralized the troops to such an extent, that the Medical Purveyor was ordered to provide sixty thousand gallons of good whisky and sixty thousand ounces of quinine, which was mixed at the rate of one gallon of whisky to one ounce of quinine. When a man was taken with the disease, he was provided with a bottle of the decoction, and went on his way rejoicing.

All the Northern illustrated papers are devoting great space to dreadful looking illustrations, showing the suffering of the Union prisoners at Richmond, and the horrible condition of those delivered at City Point as exchanged prisoners. They select out the most emaciated specimens they can find, and their appearance is straightway transferred to a wood-cut before which the world will stand aghast. In nine cases out of ten the disease which has wasted these fellows is home-sickness, exhibiting itself in a slow fever, low appetite, and a perpetual whine after whisky and quinine. That's all.

A FEMALE SOLDIER.

Yesterday, a rather prepossessing looking lass was discovered on Belle Isle, disguised among the prisoners of war held there. She gave her real name as MARY JANE JOHNSON, belonged to the Sixteenth Maine Regiment, and had been a prisoner for some time. She gave as an excuse for adopting her soldier toggery, that she was following her lover, to shield and protect him when in danger. He had been killed in battle, and now she would have no objection to return to the more peaceful sphere for which nature, by her sex, had better fitted her.

The heroine of a novel yet to be written in Yankeedom was considerably sunburned and roughened by the hardships she had encountered, but still retained marks of some womanly comeliness, which would be heightened by a calico frock and crinoline. Upon the discovery of her sex, Miss JOHNSON was removed from Belle Isle, and is now confined at Castle Thunder. She will probably go North by the next flag of truce. She is about 19 years of age.

FROM WEST TENNESSEE.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, Dec. 12.

A special dispatch to the *Register*, dated Oxford, Miss., Dec. 11, says the Memphis papers are ominously silent about the recent rout of Gen. LEE, the Yankee General, at Moscow. His loss was very severe, and much underrated by us. Col. HATCH, the house-burner, was badly wounded.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

A LEVY EN MASSE.

In the rebel Senate, on the 12th, Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, offered the following:

Resolved, That in the present condition of the country, Congress ought, with the least practicable delay, to enact the following:

1. To declare every white male person residing in the Confederate States, and capable of bearing arms, to be in the military service of the country.

2. To repeal all laws authorizing substitutes or granting exemptions.

3. To authorize the President to issue his Proclamation requiring all male persons claiming and receiving foreign protection to make their election within sixty days, to take up arms or quit the country.

4. To detail from those in the military service such only as are absolutely needed in civil pursuits, having reference in making such details to competency alone.

5. To levy a direct tax of — per cent. on every kind of property, according to its value in Confederate notes, including the notes themselves.

6. To make Confederate notes a legal tender in payment of debts, after the expiration of six months.

7. To prohibit the buying and selling of gold and silver coin, or the notes on banks in the United States, or United States Treasury notes, during the war, under heavy penalties, or, in lieu thereof, to prohibit "running the blockade" by individuals, under pain of forfeiture of the goods brought in and imprisonment during the war.

8. Declare these laws war measures, and make those who violate them amenable to the military courts.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. FOOTE then offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of so amending the existing laws in relation to prisoners of war of the African race, so as to distinguish between those who were enlisted in the United States, as free men, from those who, according to the laws of the Confederate States were slaves, who, when they shall fall into our hands by the fortunes of war, shall be returned to their original servitude. Adopted.

THE DISASTER AT CHATTANOOGA.

Mr. FOOTE offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to inquire as to the causes of our late defeat at Chattanooga. He said that the President had charged it to a want of valor of the army. He denied it. Gen. HARDEE, in his orders assuming command of the army, attributes it to the overwhelming force of the enemy. He would believe HARDEE, who was in the battle, even before the President.

STATE OF SOCIETY IN RICHMOND.

The "gaiety" at the Confederate capital forms the subject of a paragraph in a recent letter to the Mobile *Register* from its Richmond correspondent. He says that "the gaiety is confined mainly but not exclusively to the loose classes, who find no better use for their superabundent Confederate notes than spending them at the theatre and the nightly balls which are given in various suburbs of the city. The *haut ton*, on the other hand, evince a holy horror at the vulgar theatre and the vile balls of the butchers, but compound for sins they are not inclined to by attending *tableaux vivants*, where divers beauties, contrary to every principle of good taste and Southern feminine delicacy, display their charms through picture frames or stretch their finely moulded limbs on the floor or on sofas and lounges in the picturesque attitudes of famous pieces of sculpture. These model artist exhibitions—if that be not too harsh a name for them—are extolled in rapturous terms by those who witness them, but the gentlemen declare that the living statuary is by no means so ravishing as the low-bosomed dresses which are now in vogue. The importation of stunning manners and astounding costumes, is one of the most deplorable results of the war, and one is not surprised to hear that marriages of very doubtful authenticity have occurred in certain circles of the unfortunate Confederate Capital.

The *Whig* remarks as follows on this paragraph:

"The *Register's* correspondent has made too sweeping an imputation in this paragraph, for we are sure that such exhibitions as he refers to are exceptional rather than general. *We do not forget, however, that Richmond and its inhabitants are not the same now that they were before the war.*"

THE FRENCH TOBACCO.

From the Richmond Examiner, Dec. 11.

A very important meeting of the Tobacco Exchange was held in the rooms of the association, at the Shockoe warehouse, at Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The meeting was in response to a call, circulated among the members, for action in relation to the removal from Richmond of the tobacco said to have been purchased by the French Government, preliminary to the consummation of which object a French vessel-of-war has appeared in the James River.

Mr. JAMES K. CASKIE, President of the Tobacco Exchange, was in the chair, and called the meeting to order. There was a large attendance of the members of the Exchange, and others, uninterested in the Tobacco trade. Upon calling the meeting to order, the President made a few remarks, explanatory of the object of the meeting. He characterized the application of the French Government for the removal of the tobacco as but one of those flagrant insults which the nations of Europe were heaping upon us. The Confederate Government, by giving its consent to the removal of the tobacco, has ignored the principle of an independent government, and set aside the sentiment of this community and the people of the Confederate States at large. It was the opinion of the speaker, and he believed it was shared by the members of the Exchange, that the tobacco claimed by the French Government ought not and should not be delivered, except in the regular way of trade and commerce. If the French Government had purchased the tobacco and wanted it delivered through our port, let them proceed in the way established by international law, and not supplicate and approach us through the courtesy of the LINCOLN Government at Washington, with whom we are at war.

There was a pretty general expression of opinion among the members of the Exchange, and a very decided feeling was manifested derogatory to the supposed action of the Confederate Government in acquiescing to the delivery of the tobacco under the regulations laid down by the Government at Washington.

The question involved the delivery of all tobacco purchased by the French agents prior to March, 1861; said to be between 5,000 and 6,000 hogsheads. It was a matter of very grave doubt whether any of the tobacco sought to be delivered under cover of the LINCOLN Government was purchased or contracted for prior to that date.

A committee of five was appointed to thoroughly investigate the subject and report at a future meeting. In the meantime, the Confederate Government will be made acquainted with the spirit of the meeting, and the protest there entered against the delivery of the tobacco to the French Government.

ASHORE.

From the Wilmington Journal, Dec. 12.

We understand that there was heavy firing on the coast last night and this morning. We learn that the blockaders have chased the steamer *Beauregard* ashore some distance above Fort Fisher, near Battery Gatlin. Whether or not the ship or her cargo, or any part of it can be saved, is more than we can yet say. There was a report this forenoon that the ship had been set on fire. This wants confirmation.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED.)
Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with limited liability.
Authorized Capital.....ONE MILLION STERLING
in 20,000 Shares of £50 each.
Already issued, 15,000 Shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS.—Chairman—Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman of the Oriental Bank Corporation, London. Deputy Chairman in London—Robert Gillespie, Jun., Esq., of the firm of Gillespies, Moffatt & Co., London. Deputy Chairman in Liverpool—Harold Littledale, Esq., of the firm of T. & H. Littledale & Co., Liverpool. Archibald Boyd, Esq., Director of the Union Bank, London; William James Fernie, Esq., of the Firm of Fernie Brothers & Co., Liverpool; John Gilchrist, Esq., of the firm of Gilchrist, Watt & Co, of Sydney, Director of the Union Bank of London, London; Wm. M. Neill, Esq., of the firm of Neill Brothers & Co., Manchester; John Pender Esq., M. P., Manchester; Thos. Rees, Esq., of the firm of Woodward, Rees & Co., Liverpool; William Remnie, Esq., of the firm of Cavan, Lubbers & Co., London; Samuel Sitt, Esq., of the late firm of Sitt Brothers & Co., Liverpool.

LONDON—Manager, John Skinner, Esq.
LIVERPOOL—Manager, Wm. Williamson, Esq.
IN NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM WOOD, Esq., Manager.
JOHN GALLOP, Esq., Assistant Manager
J. W. CROSS, Esq., Second Assistant Manager.
Commercial Agents, Messrs. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.
BANKERS.
LONDON—The Union Bank of London.
LIVERPOOL—The Bank of England.
MANCHESTER—The Bank of England.
INDIA AND CHINA—The Oriental Bank Corporation.
NEW-YORK—THE BANK OF AMERICA.
SOLICITORS.
LONDON—Messrs. Cotterell & Sons.
LIVERPOOL—Messrs. Fletcher & Hull.
NEW-YORK—Messrs. FOSTER & THOMPSON.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANKING CORPORATION,
(LIMITED,)
Having opened offices at No. 63 Wall-st., New-York, is prepared to sell and buy Sterling Bills of Exchange, and to issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world. Commercial Credits issued for use in the East Indies, China and Australia will be upon the Oriental Bank Corporation of London.
Further particulars may be ascertained on application at the office, No. 63 Wall-st.
WILLIAM WOOD, Manager.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1863.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
DISTRICT OF INDIANA.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree and venditioni exponas to me issued, and directed by the Clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, I will, on the 4th day of January, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of State, in the City of Indianapolis, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, expose to sale, at public outcry, to the highest bidders, for cash, 109,000 of Indiana five per cent. State Stocks, the numbers of the certificates of which, and the respective amounts thereof, are as follows:

No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.	No. of Cer.	Amount.
576	$5,000	1050	$2,000	1263	$9,000
1288	4,000	1252	9,000	1353	1,000
1388	2,000	1483	3,000	1580	6,000
1676	4,000	17-2	7,000	1838	6,000
1928	2,000	2129	4,000	2107	11,000
294	3,000	320	3,000	603	6,000
816	7,000	897	8,000	1172	5,000
1220	5,000				
Total					$109,000

Each certificate will be sold separately and in the order above given, but in no event will either of said certificates be struck off and sold by me for less than seventy-five per cent. of the par value thereof. Certificates of purchase will be by me executed and delivered to the purchasers, which under and by the terms of the decree, will entitle the purchasers to have the said certificates of stock purchased regularly transferred as by the laws of Indiana provided, and new certificates issued as in case of a regular transfer.
Dec. 4, 1863. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.,
NO. 51 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company, held on the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:
CHRISTIANE. DETMOLD, JAMES DAYTON,
JAMES HOY, HENRY L. GILBERT,
GEORGE OPDYKE, HENRY LEWIS,
HENRY DELAFIELD, THOMAS PATON,
GUSTAV KUTTER,
And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, held on the same day, C. E. DETMOLD, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and Mr. FRANK P. WHITE appointed Secretary and Treasurer.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 76 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

In all denominations constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held at the Office this day, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Company has called upon its stockholders for such amounts as would make its capital equal to the amount fixed by its charter; and *whereas*, Some of the said stockholders have refused or neglected to pay the amount so called for, after notice; now, be it

Resolved, That this Company require the return of the original certificates of stock held by each and all of the stockholders, who have so neglected or refused, on or before the 21st of December inst.

Resolved, That new certificates for such numbers of shares of stock as the said stockholders may be entitled to, at fifty per cent. of the par value thereof, be issued in lieu of the original certificates required to be returned respectively.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in two newspapers of the City of New-York daily, commencing the 14th of December inst., until and including the 21st of December inst.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, President.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1863.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY will extend until 1890 the payment of all their First Mortgage Bonds which shall be presented at this office for that purpose before the 1st day of January next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.
To Banks and Bankers the usual Commission allowed.
We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.
Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 4 WALL-ST.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Regular agency for the NATIONAL LOANS.
Subscriptions received for U. S. 5-20 BONDS, and COMMISSIONS ALLOWED to Bankers.
Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
Especial care given to the interests of DEPOSITORS and CORRESPONDENTS.
SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.
JAMES CURPHEY, Cashier.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the quota of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INS. CO., No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1863.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to 1st January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN,
Acting Secretary.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
have removed to No. 32 Wall-st., the building lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., as the United States Sub-Treasury.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY.
No. 21 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1863.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, at 11 A. M. on MONDAY, Jan. 4, 1864.

The annual election of Directors will be held on the same day, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 5, 1864.
By order, J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD will hold its first regular session at No. 52 William-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1863, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. For full particulars, see prospectus. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

WANTED.—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to W. C. MARSTON, No. Wall-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN. NO COMMISSIONS. Apply to F. E. WESTBROOK, 83 Nassau-st.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3,

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting, ex. rel. the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 14th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction to the public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Clinton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion, and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $68,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1858, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.

Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.

Nov. 13, 1863.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1863.

This Company will hold their ELEVENTH REGULAR MONTHLY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Company, No 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by Simeon Draper, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH-MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of January next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, *in any form whatever*, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days from the date of the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest, at 7 per cent. per annum, will in such case be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal,—both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of coal delivered at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE, FURS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved oak suite in leather, office furniture, mirrors, &c. Also furs, &c., consisting of a general assortment of mantillas, cloaks, capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, of Hudson Bay sable, ermine, mink, &c. Robes of buffalo, &c., all of the very best City manufacture, for custom trade, without reserve.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship GOUDAR, her tackle, &c., &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Commercial Wharf, northwest corner Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

DEC. 8, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of December, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer ELIZABETH, consisting of dry goods, shoes, leather, hardware, drugs, medicines, military equipments, clothing, blankets, tin, lead, &c., &c. R. MURRAY,

Dec 11, 1863. U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPONAS, to me directed and delivered, I will sell by public auction, on the 18th day of December, at 11 o'clock A. M. at Shortland's Stores, north Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn: WHEAT—Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-two bushels Wheat.

ROBERT MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, 1863, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner EZILDA, consisting of Rio coffee, about 66 bags; codfish in boxes, olives in kegs, printing paper, and 1 bbl. white wax. ROBT. MURRAY, Esq., U. S. Marshal.

DECEMBER 9, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY

at auction, by order of the executors of Richard I. Wells, deceased.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

BROADWAY—No. 763, west side, between 8th and 9th sts.
MASSAU-STREET—Nos. 20, 30 theast corner of Cedar-st.
6TH-AVENUE—Nos. 114 and 116, corner of 9th-st.
BOND-STREET—No 35, between Broadway and Bowery.
GREENE-STREET—No. 163, between Bleecker and Houston sts.
AMITY-STREET—No. 17, between Mercer and Greene sts.
CHARLES-STREET—No. 161, near Washington.
BANK-STREET—Nos. 33 and 35, near 4th-st.
WEST-STREET—No. 406, corner of Charles-st.
9TH-STREET—No 3, near 6th-av.
12TH-STREET—Nos 26 and 270, near 4th-av.
16TH-STREET—No. 208, near 7th-av.
19TH-STREET—Nos. 73 and 75, between 6th and 7th avs
20TH-STREET—Nos. 74, 76, 88 and 90, near 6th-av.
102D STREET—5 lots, n. s., 300 feet east of 5th-av.
103D-STREET—5 lots, s. s., 275 feet east of 5th-av.

Book maps, with full particulars, at No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CHOICE OLD MADEIRA AND SHERRY WINES, &c., &c.—E.

H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 21, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 3 Pine-st., by order of the executors of the estate of James M. Pendleton, deceased:

A choice collection of fine old Madeira and Sherry Wines, &c., in demijohns and bottles, consisting of March and Benson Madeira, Bramin via India, 1836; do. do. per ship *Howard*, 1825; Blackburn Madeira; B. B. Ogden Madeira, in magnums, (bought of D. Lynch,) Symington, Phelps & Co.; Madeira, vintage of 1821; Sercial Madeira, Yirate & Dyar's Pale Sherry, 1820; Hermitage, Washington Morton, Bordeaux; Sauterne, St. Peray, Pichon De Longueville Claret, 1842; Jamaica Rum, Whisky, &c.

The above wines are all choice, and well worthy the attention of connoisseurs.

Samples and catalogues ready on Friday, 18th inst., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, 1863, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (for account of whom it may concern.)

$39,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company.....$1,000 each.

$7,000	do	do	do	500 each.
$2,800	do	do	do	200 each.

ALSO:

1 Share Society Library, par $25.

A list of the above may be seen at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FIVE VALUABLE LOTS, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 120TH-ST.—E. H.

LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec 19, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, southwest corner of 5th-av and 120th-st. The 5 valuable lots opposite Mount Morris-square, as described on the diagram. Full particulars at the office of the Auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 15¾ hands high, long tail, 7 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle; not afraid of locomotives.

Also, a new-made double-seat box wagon, in good order, together with set of harness.

AUCTION SALES

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

THE UNIQUE AND COSTLY COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL GEMS OF MODERN EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ART, FORMING THE WELL-KNOWN PRIVATE GALLERY OF JOHN WOLFE, Esq., OF THIS CITY.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will offer for public competition, at the OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 22d, and on WEDNESDAY, 23d December, at 12 o'clock M. each day. The above valuable collection of Paintings now on exhibition for the benefit of the WOMAN'S HOSPITAL and CHILD'S NURSERY of the City of New-York. The collection contains chef d'œuvres by the following distinguished masters:

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

T. S. Cooper,	J. F. Herring, Sr.,	W. Huggins,
L. Haghe,	H. Jutsum,	R. Ansell,
J. L. Brindle,	H. J. Boddington,	J. T. Peele, &c.

EXQUISITE LONDON WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.

S. Prout,	J. H. Mohle,	J. H. Harding.
L. Haghe,	C. Stanfield,	F. W. Topham,
J. J. Jenkins,	H. Warren.	C. Haag,
J. Gilbert.	E. D. Corbould.	J. Nash, &c.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

E. Delacroix,	C. Troyon,	T. Rousseau,
C. Landelle,	N. Diaz,	A. Calame,
E Dubuis,	F. Zeim,	H. Schiesinger,
E. Isabey,	E. Lambinet,	L. D. Metz,
G. Brion,	E. L. Poitevin,	C. Brochardt, &c.

SUPERB CABINET GEMS.

J. L. Meissonier,	Paul Delaroche,	V. Chavet,
R. Plassan,	Edw'd. Frere,	J. Trayer,
J. L. Hamon,	Theo. Frere,	J. Fauvelet,
A. Guillemin,	T. Duverger,	V. Dupre.
E. Fichel,	C. Chaplin,	A. Anastasi, &c.

FLEMISH SCHOOL.

N. De Keyser,	E. Verboekoven,	B. C. Koek Koeck,
P. Van Schendel,	F. De Braekeleer,	A. Schelfhout,
J. Morenhout,	C. Wauters,	A. Hanan, &c.

A remarkably rare and beautiful example of the school of Gerard Dow,

BY

WM. VAN MIERIS.

GERMAN SCHOOL.

A. Achenback,	J. P. Hasenclever,	L. Knaus,
O. Achenback,	J. G. Waldmuller,	W. Volkhardt,
H. Gude,	G. Geyer,	J. Becker,
H. Burkel,	C. Sohn.	—— Boser,
E. Steinbrick,	A. Schrodter	—— Spitzweg.

AMERICAN SCHOOL.

T. Cole,	E. Leutze.	G. Stuart.
A. B. Durand,	R. Gignoux,	J. Trumbull,
J. F. Kensett,	D. Huntington.	T. P. Rossiter,
T. H. Hinckley.	W. S. Mount,	W. J. Hays.

The Above Paintings can be seen on SATURDAY and MONDAY, Dec. 19 and 21, with tickets of admission only, which may be obtained on application to the auctioneers, at their office, No. 23 Nassau-st.

DANL. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the United States Circuit Court for the State of New-York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of December, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the prize ship ALLIANCE, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at Union-st., Brooklyn.

DECEMBER 8, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner G and 22d streets, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAYS, the 9th and 23d December, 1863, at the Coral, near the Observatory, in this city, a lot of public horses and mules condemned as unfit for public service,

Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, No. 69 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1863.

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO RESOLUTIONS OF the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, adopted at a regular meeting of said Board, held Dec. 15, 1863, at their office, above indicated, the owners of vessels or craft now sunk in the waters of the Port and Harbor of New-York, at or near Piers Nos. 51, 52, 53, and 54, North River, are hereby notified to remove the same, with all their cargoes and appurtenances, within three days from this date, or the same will be removed at the risk and expense of said owners, as provided by law.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots,

D. A. NASH, Clerk.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Ordnance Officers, appointed for the purpose of examining officers applying to be commissioned as ordnance officers, of a rank not higher than Captain, will assemble at the office, on the 4th of January next, for the examination of Officers of the Army, applicants for the appointment of Second Lieutenant of Ordnance. All officers desirous of appearing before the Board must first make application to that effect to the Chief of Ordnance, stating their age, present state of health, where and how educated, and what studies they have pursued. Such as wish to appear before the Board at its next meeting should file their application as herein required by or before the 28th Dec., 1863.

GEO. D. RAMSAY, Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

ALDERMAN TERENCE FARLEY,
ALDERMAN PETER MITCHELL,
ALDERMAN JOHN T. HENRY,
ALDERMAN F. I. A. BOOLE,
ALDERMAN JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
COUNCILMAN WM. JOYCE,
COUNCILMAN SAMUEL WEBSTER,
COUNCILMAN JOHN McCONNELL,
COUNCILMAN ALEX. BRANDON,
COUNCILMAN JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON ASSESSMENTS of the Board of Councilmen will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

CHARLES RILEY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
Committee on Assessments.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL.
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 6 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF,

A SPECIFIC FOR CATARRH AND DISEASES OF THE HEAD AND THROAT.

Like all medicines, must be used as prescribed to insure the desired effect. These, when followed, never fail to afford relief, and when persevered in, a permanent cure.

Pain in the Head, or Nervous Headache, is usually relieved by a single pinch, although it may have to be taken several times in succession, until sneezing is produced.

For Deafness, Weak or Sore Eyes, use the snuff, morning, noon and night, as long as may be necessary.

In all Acute and Chronic Catarrhal Affections, and for Bronchitis, it ought to be taken two or three times daily and oftener, as convenience will admit, snuffed up thoroughly, so as to be felt in the throat, where its taste is pleasant, (as it contains no tobacco,) promoting free expectoration, and the necessary discharge from the head.

For Infants or Young Children having Snuffles, or Stoppage at the Nose, it is best given when the child is asleep.

Sold by all first-class druggists in the United States and British Provinces.

Price, 25 cents per box.

Sold wholesale by DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway. When not to be had of druggists, a box sent by mail, post-paid, for thirty cents, or four for one dollar, by the proprietor, J. DURNO,

No. 214 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONica of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. General Depot at L. BASTET'S, No. 385 Broadway.

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON OF ALL kinds, tin, lead, zinc, spelter, copper, &c., for sale by EDWARD S. SHERMAN, No. 283 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

VARNISH FACTORY WANTED.—TO PURchase or lease a small factory, in a desirable location, or would make an arrangement with a party to make varnish. Address Box No. 4,139 Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,)

(Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ——, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— ton of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186, and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within —— days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186.
{ (Seal.)
{ (Seal.)

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City,

Cavalry Jackets.
Light Artillery Jackets.
Great Coats, Infantry.
Great Coats, Cavalry.
Flannel Sack Coats, unlined.
Flannel Sack Coats, lined.
Trousers, Infantry.
Trowsers, Cavalry.
Flannel Drawers.
Knit Drawers.
Flannel Shirts.
Knit Shirts
Stockings,
Blankets, Woolen, domestic manufacture.
Blankets, India Rubber.
Ponchos, India Rubber.
Bootees.
Boots.
Neeto Brogans.
Great Coat Straps,
Hats, trimmed, Infantry.
Hat Cords and Tassels, Cavalry.
Hat Cords and Tassels, Hospital Stewards.
Brass Letters, A to M.
Forage Caps.
Worsted Sashes.
Chevrons, Ordnance Sergeants, (Silk.)
Chevrons, Hospital Stewards.
Chevrons, Service.
Chevrons, Cavalry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, Artillery, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Chevrons, Infantry, for Sergeant-Majors, Quartermasters' Sergeants, First Sergeants, Sergeants and Corporals.
Hospital Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Wall Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Common Tents, Cotton and Linen.
Hospital Tent Poles.
Wall Tent Poles.
Common Tent Poles.
Hospital Tent Pins.
Wall Tent Pins.
Common Tent Pins.
Camp Kettles.
Mess Pans.
Shovels.
National Colors, Artillery.
National Colors, Infantry.
Regimental Colors, Artillery.
Regimental Colors, Infantry.
Camp Colors, Artillery.
Camp Colors, Infantry.
Color Cords and Tassels, Artillery.
Color Cords and Tassels, Infantry.
Garrison Flags.
Storm Flags.
Garrison and Storm Flag Halliards
Recruiting Flags.
Knapsacks, complete.
Canteens, complete.
Drums, complete, Infantry, full size.
Fifes, "B," "C" and "E."
Company Order Books.
Company Clothing Account Books.
Company Descriptive Books.
Company Morning Report Books.
Regimental General Order Books.
Regimental Letter Books.
Regimental Descriptive Books.
Regimental Index Books.
Regimental Order Books.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will present samples of the articles or the materials of which the articles are to be made, which they propose to deliver, and state in their proposals the quantity they wish to furnish; how soon they can commence, and within what time they can deliver the full quantity they bid for.

A written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party mentioned therein he will at once execute a contract and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The right is reserved to the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the articles bid for)," and address to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 2 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, 19th inst., for the following quantities of Lumber, viz.:

25,000 feet pine shelving boards, ⅞ inch, planed both sides.
25,000 feet spruce flooring plank, wide, 1¼ inch, tongued and grooved and planed one side.
15,000 feet pine ceiling boards, wide, tongued and grooved and planed one side.
15,000 feet plank, rough, 1¼ inch, good box.
10,000 feet plank, rough, 1¾ inch, good box.
5,000 feet plank, rough, 2 inch, good box.
175,000 feet plank, rough, 1 inch, good box.
2,000 pieces spruce, rough, 2 inch, 24 feet and over.
2,000 pieces spruce, rough, 1¼ inch.
1,000 pieces hemlock joist, 4x6.
1,000 pieces hemlock joist, 3x5.
40,000 feet white pine lumber, ⅞ inch thick, 10 inches wide, 33 feet long, planed both sides.
20,000 feet white pine lumber, ⅞ inch thick, 12 to 14 inches wide, 33 feet long, planed both sides.

The above Lumber to be inspected by the Government Inspector, and delivered alongside vessels free of expense to the United States. Payment to be made in such funds as the Government may provide for the purpose. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all bids not deemed advantageous.

Offerings will be indorsed "Proposals for Lumber," and addressed to Major STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE COM. OF SUB. VOL. SER., No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS, TO BE INDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR COOKED RATIONS," will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, the 21st inst., for supplying and delivering at such points as *may be required*, for one year from Jan. 1, 1864, or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence, COOKED RATIONS to all troops in the service of the United States who may be in New-York City, or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route, under military orders, for whom they may be required by the proper authority. The ration is to be served in three meals a day, and is to be fully equal in *quality* and equivalent in *amount* to the authorized ration of the United States army, which consists of the following articles and quantities for 100 complete rations, viz.:

{ 75 pounds of Pork, or Bacon Sides, or Shoulders or Hams,
{ or 125 pounds of Salt or Fresh Beef.
{ 137½ pounds of Flour or Soft Bread,
{ or 100 pounds of Hard Bread.
15 pounds of Beans or Peas.
10 pounds of Rice or Hominy.
8 pounds of Roasted and Ground Coffee,
{ or 10 pounds of Green Coffee,
{ or 1½ pounds of Tea.
15 pounds of Sugar.
1 gallon of Vinegar.
1¼ pounds of Adamantine Candles.
4 pounds of Soap.
3¾ pounds of Salt.
4 ounces of Black Pepper.
30 pounds of Potatoes.
1 quart of Molasses.

The bidder must state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, *in a building furnished at public expense*, which price must include all other expenses, such as supplying table furniture, cooking apparatus, fuel, transportation of rations, &c.

The bidder must also state the price per ration for supplying, cooking and serving the same, *the contractor to furnish a suitable building*, which price must include all other expenses as above.

All bids must be accompanied by a guarantee, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract shall be executed, with bonds in the sum of $10,000.

Names of Guarantors. { ——

To this must be attached a certificate signed by the U. S. District Judge, or U. S. District Attorney, or Collector of the Port, in form as follows:

"*I hereby certify that the above-named are known to me as men of property, and are good and sufficient guarantors.*"

All bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and of business.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisement attached to it.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

No contract will be awarded to any person offering more than one bid, or offering more than one price, excepting as above indicated, or who is in any way interested in more than one offer.

F. H. MOORE, Capt. C. S. V. S.

PROPOSALS FOR MORTAR SHELLS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock P. M., on the 22d of December next, for the delivery of fifty thousand 10-inch mortar shells, in the following quantities, at the following Arsenals, viz.:

At the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., 5,000.
At the Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., 5,000.
At the New-York Arsenal, Governor's Island, 25,000.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C., 5,000.
At the U. S. Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., 5,000.

These shells are to be made of the kind of metal and inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual. Drawings can be seen at any of the United States Arsenals. The shells are to be inspected at the foundry were cast, free of charge for transportation or handling until delivered at the Arsenal.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of not less than five per cent. per week of the number of projectiles contracted for; the first delivery to be made within twenty days after the date of the contract, and any failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

Separate bids must be made for each Arsenal, if the bidders propose to deliver at more than one. No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders or proprietors of works, who are known to this Department to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds, with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory, for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. GEO. D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Mortar Shells."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25, 1863.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received at this office, for the furnishing of cavalry horses, to be delivered at Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Mo., and Chicago, Ill.

The horses to comply with the following specifications, viz.: to be from fifteen (15) to sixteen (16) hands high, from five (5) to nine (9) years old, well broken to the saddle, compactly built, in good flesh, and free from all defects.

The ability of the bidder to fulfill his agreement, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee. No proposals will be entertained unless the oath of allegiance of the person or persons bidding shall be on file in this office.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Proposals must be addressed to Lieut.-Col C

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Further Particulars of the Sinking of the Wechawken.

Carelessness the Cause of the Disaster.

A TREMENDOUS GALE ON THE COAST.

The Obstructions in Charleston Harbor Swept Away.

Explosion of a Magazine in Sumter.

CHARLESTON AGAIN SHELLED.

United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 8 A. M., and Charleston Bar 3 P. M., Tuesday, Dec. 15, consigned to Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster United States Army, arrived at 9 o'clock A. M., Friday.

The *Arago* brings 81 first and 120 second class passengers, and the usual mails.

When off Wilmington, N. C., Capt. GADSDEN espied ahead a schooner in full sail, and immediately made chase. He came up to her in two hours' time. She proved to be a Spanish brig, bound from the West Indies to New-York. After exchanging latitude and longitude, Capt. GADSDEN allowed her to proceed on her course, having satisfied himself that the brig was not a blockade-runner. While passing Wilmington and Hatteras a strict watch was instituted for rebel craft, but the above instance was the only sail that appeared which would justify any suspicion.

OUR FOLLY ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C.,
Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1863.

In my dispatch sent by the steamer *Circassian* I gave particulars concerning the sinking of the monitor *Weehawken*, although at that time, in consequence of the heavy sea which prevented communication with the flagship, I was unable to obtain much information. The disaster, it will be recollected, occurred on Sunday, the 6th inst. The hour was 1½ P. M. Before the event, and at the time it was transpiring the wind had been and was blowing a fearful gale from the northeast, so that parties on shore, while looking at the fleet rocking and tossing amid the maddened waves, could not help expressing among themselves the anxious fears they had for the safety of the vessels. It fortunately happened that the flagship *Philadelphia* was within hailing distance of the monitor when she went down, to which circumstance may be attributed the saving of so large a number of those on board. The first intimation given to the flagship that the *Weehawken* was in a perilous condition, was the blowing of the monitor's whistle. Immediately after she was observed to be enveloped in a cloud of rushing steam, which did not wholly disappear until the vessel had been completely engulfed. Boats were instantly dispatched from the flagship, also from other vessels nearest by, the crews of which commenced picking up the men floating on the water. All the men thus saved were taken to the flagship, but, as may be reasonably supposed, many of them were in a terrible state of exhaustion. On the following day one of the number died from that cause alone. The *Weehawken* sank in mid-channel, about one mile from Fort Sumter and nearly the same distance from Sullivan's Island. Judging from the length of smokestack unsubmerged, (two feet,) she went down in five fathoms water. The officers and men on board numbered between eighty and ninety. Thirty one, including four officers, whose names are GEORGE W. MCGOWAN, First-Assistant Engineer; M. MARRION, Second-Assistant Engineer; and A. MITCHELL and M. SPONBURG, Third-Assistant Engineers, were lost. Capt. DUNCAN, formerly of the *Paul Jones*, was in command, but happened to be on the flagship at the time of the accident. Capt. CALHOUN was transferred from the *Wechawken* to some other vessel two days previous. From all I can learn, I regret to state the disaster was occasioned through neglect of parties on board. The terrible sea had strained the monitor to such an extent that the water forced itself between the seams three hours before she went down; but that circumstance alone was not considered of sufficient importance to cause serious apprehension for the safety of the vessel. Mr. LEVI JUMP, the pilot of the *Weehawken*, informs me that the forehatch and the anchor-wells were open when they should have been closed, even in an ordinary sea. The waves rolled in and filled the vessel immediately. She went down in three minutes from the time the first warning of her sinking was given. Mr. JUMP was below at dinner, and scarcely had time to reach the deck. He, followed by twenty-two others, leaped into a small boat and cut the painter at the very moment the monitor gave her last lurch. A large portion of her ammunition was stored in her bows, which had the effect, when the sea washed in, to raise her stern, and prevent the effective working of the aft pumps. Men were ordered to the fore pump, but that became entangled with chains after the fifth or sixth stroke. The monitor gave a tremendous lurch forward, another backward, followed by still another forward, which sent her down. On Monday last, the Captains of all the monitors held a consultation, with a view of coming to some conclusion as to the direct cause of the disaster. They were unable to form a satisfactory opinion at that meeting, and, I believe, came no nearer to the point on the occasion of two or three subsequent meetings. The impression prevails that the Admiral desires to suppress the facts concerning the case, for fear their publication would influence the monitor stock North.

Parties from New-York are here with extensive machinery for the purpose of raising the *Keokuk*, sunk some months ago. It is understood they will first endeavor to raise the *Weehawken*. Divers have been sent down to make examinations of the wreck, and report favorably for the success of the enterprise.

On Friday morning a magazine exploded in the southwest angle of Sumter. It is believed the explosion was accidental. The report was distinctly heard at Wagner, and heavy clouds of smoke were seen to rise from the fort for some time after. By order of Gen. TERRY, all the guns bearing on Sumter from Morris Island were opened, so as to prevent the enemy repairing such damage as he may have sustained. The enemy replied from his James Island batteries, the combined pieces making a cannonading equally terrific as that we heard weeks ago.

The disasters on this coast during the recent storm have been quite numerous. The lightship off Charleston Harbor, also the one off Port Royal, broke their moorings, and were obliged to put in at Hilton Head.

The schooner *Alice Provost*, ladened with 700 tons of coal for the use of the navy, ran on the bar going from Hilton Head, Friday night, and went to pieces before morning. Capt. NICHOLS and the crew were taken off by a steamtug, and conveyed to Hilton Head.

The flagship *Philadelphia* had her rudder disabled Tuesday. She hoisted a signal of distress, but took it down in about an hour's time, and before assistance had reached her.

Several vessels of the fleet broke their anchor chains and dragged their anchors, in consequence of which some slight damages occurred.

Communication by steamer from Folly Island to Hilton Head was almost suspended for three days. A number of light-draft steamers were outside the bar, but did not dare venture over. The steamer *Arago* was detained two days from getting up to the pier.

The obstructions in the channel off Sumter were all washed away, and it is believed that nothing of that nature now exists between the fort and Charleston. The beach on Morris and Folly Islands is strewn with the timber and other material of which the obstructions were composed, and I am informed that some of the soldiers have collected a sufficient quantity to keep them in fuel an entire month. Judging from the timber thus discovered, the obstructions were formed of heavy piles, driven down, and then lashed together with ropes and chains. It would also appear that vessels were sunk in the channel, as portions of the same have been picked up.

The tremendous sea also washed away portions of the beach near Fort Putnam, formerly Gregg, and exposed to view several heavy guns that the enemy had buried previous to evacuating Morris Island. By referring to Gen. GILLMORE'S official report to the War Department at the period in question, it will be observed he alludes to the possibility of guns having been concealed by the enemy. Efforts have been made by our officers to find them but they did not go far enough seaward.

Charleston has been shelled several times during the past week. On Thursday at 5 P. M., five shells were sent over, and again at 11 A. M., five others were sent. The shelling was continued at 1 A. M. and 5 A. M., on the following morning. A refugee lately from Charleston, and a passenger on the *Arago*, states that the shelling all along has been very effective. But very few citizens remain in the city. The refugee has suffered persecution from the rebels since the outbreak of the rebellion. The people look with contempt upon all aliens, and do not fail to insult them on every possible occasion.

This conduct has been observed since it was definitely known that the European Powers would not interfere in behalf of the South. The British Consuls throughout the Confederacy are preparing to leave, and expect to take passage from Savannah within two weeks. The French Consuls and subjects receive a more liberal treatment in consequence of the favorable attitude which the rebels conceive the French Government exhibits for them. As regards the progress of the war and the hopes of the South, a feeling of great despondency is plainly observable. Especially in Georgia, a sentiment opposed to the further prosecution of the war is making itself prominent. On the next advance of GRANT, the rebels expect to lose Atlanta, after which they predict a speedy solution of the national contest. The leaders of the rebellion look upon North Carolina as more than half way out of the Confederacy already. All that is required to bring her wholly into the Union is the assurance from Washington that she shall be protected against aggressions from other Southern States.

The subjoined summary order has reference to a conscript named KENDALL, who recently arrived at Morris Island. He attempted to desert several times before his arrival. When captured he gave his name as Thomas, and said he was a deserter from the enemy; but the company to which he belongs are performing provost duty on the island, and recognized him the moment he was brought in. He states that he lay out in the marsh three days, waiting for an opportunity to approach our lines. When taken he had divested himself of boots, hat and necktie. He is sentenced to be shot within forty-eight hours after the receipt of the orders:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Dec. 14, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 111.—I. Before a General Court-martial, which convened at Morris Island, S. C., pursuant to Special Orders No. 345, from headquarters United States forces, Morris Island, S. C., dated Dec. 1, 1863, and of which Brig.-Gen. THOMAS G. STEVENSON, United States volunteers, is President, was arraigned and tried:

Private JOHN KENDALL, Company G, Third New-Hampshire volunteers.

CHARGE—"Desertion."

Specification 1.—In this, that the said JOHN KENDALL, private of Company G, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, did desert from his company and regiment. This at Morris Island, S. C., on the night of the 28th of November, 1863.

Specification 2.—In this, that the said JOHN KENDALL, private of Company G, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, did desert from the camp of his company and regiment, on Morris Island, S. C., and did there declare himself as named "Thomas," and that he was a deserter from the enemy, intending thereby to deceive the military authorities as to his true name and character, and with willful intent to desert from the military service of the United States. This on or about the 28th day of November, 1863.

To which charge and specifications the accused pleaded as follows:

To the first specification, "Not guilty."
To the second specification, "Not guilty."
To the Charge, "Not guilty."

FINDING.—The Court, after mature deliberation of the evidence, find him, private JOHN KENDALL, Company G, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers,

Of the first specification, "Guilty."
Of the second specification, "Guilty."
Of the charge, "Guilty."

SENTENCE.—And the Court do therefore sentence him, the said JOHN KENDALL, private Company G, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, two-thirds of the members concurring therein, *to be shot to death with musketry at such time and place as the Commanding-General may direct.*

II. The proceedings and findings of the Court in the case of private JOHN KENDALL, Company G, Third New-Hampshire Volunteers, are approved; the sentence is confirmed, and will be duly carried into execution under the direction of Brig.-Gen. A. H. TERRY, commanding United States forces at Morris Island, S. C., within forty-eight hours after the receipt of this order.

By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
ISRAEL J. SEALY, Captain 47th N. Y. Vols., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Among the passengers on board the *Arago* are Brig.-Gen. R. S. FOSTER and his personal Staff officers, Cols. LITTLEFIELD, HENRY, PLAISTED and VON GILSTEIN, Surgeons H. R. WIRTZ and S. W. GROSS, Paymaster USHER, and Mr. HAAS, official photographer of the department. WHIT.

ESCAPED PRISONERS.

Their Arrival at Baltimore—The Relief Sent from the North.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 18.

Two Union prisoners, Capt. H. T. ANDERSON, of the Fifty-first Indiana, and Lieut. J. T. SKELTON, of the Seventeenth Iowa, who escaped from Libby Prison a week ago, reached here this morning by the Fort Monroe boat.

They traveled night and day through the woods down the Peninsula, directing their course by means of a small pocket compass.

They visited the *Baltimore American* Office, and in behalf of their late companions in prison, desired to express their grateful thanks for the timely relief sent to them through the instrumentality of the *Baltimore American* Relief Fund.

They represent that whilst the supplies furnished by the rebel authorities were of very poor quality and very meagre, still it was the best they had to give.

Apart from this, the conduct of the rebel officers and guards had been generally kind, though there may have been individual cases of harsh, and, perhaps, cruel treatment.

So far, however, as their own experience goes they feel it due to say that there has been much exaggeration in the statements in regard to the treatment of the prisoners.

The supplies of food sent from here and from the North were most timely, and doubtless there would have been intensely more suffering but for such relief.

The condition of our prisoners on Bell Island, these officers say, is doubtless far worse than those in Libby. At least fifteen hundred of our poor fellows there are without shelter of any kind, and most of the tents are so worn and threadbare as to afford but little protection. Thus they are exposed to the cold winds and wet sands, and must suffer intensely, apart from the scarcity of provisions.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Rebel Raid on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Gallant Resistance by One Company of Infantry.

The Enemy Finally Repulsed.

VERY LITTLE DAMAGE DONE

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, Dec. 18.

Last night, about 8 o'clock, ROSSER'S brigade of STUART'S rebel cavalry came upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad from the south, near Sanger's Station, and destroyed two bridges over Pope's Run. Thence they went northwest, and have probably reached the Blue Ridge before this. No trains have since arrived here from Washington.

The following executions took place to-day: Privates William H. Devoe, Fifty-seventh New-York Volunteers; John Tague, Fifth Vermont Volunteers; John McMann, Eleventh Regular infantry; Winslow N. Allen, Seventy-sixth New-York Volunteers; George E. Blowers, Second Vermont Volunteers. The executions took place in their respective divisions in which the condemned belonged.

ACCOUNTS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18—2 P. M.

The *Star* has the following account of a raid on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad: "We learn, through dispatches received at the headquarters of this department, from Gen. CORCORAN, that last night, Company I, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York regiment, at Sangster's Station, in the midst of the terrible storm then raging, were attacked by a body of STUART'S rebel cavalry, about 1,000 strong, under command of the rebel Gen. ROSSER, which left Fredericksburgh on Wednesday night last on this raid. Contrary to their expectations, the company on railroad guard duty there, made a gallant, and as it turned out successful, resistance, having beaten them off four times before being flanked, and having all their tents burned by a portion of the enemy who got in their rear. The company was then forced to retire with a loss of but two men wounded and one taken prisoner.

The rebels then attempted to burn the bridge over Pope Run, but took a stampede before succeeding in doing to it any damage to speak of, as it was repaired in two hours this morning, and trains are now running again.

On moving off the rebels sent back to Fredericksburgh three ambulance loads of their wounded, and left one prisoner in our hands. They left in the direction of Centreville.

As soon as daylight, Gen. CORCORAN, in command at Fairfax, sent cavalry in pursuit of the foe, and has since reported that its advance had come up with the rebel rear.

The wounded rebel taken prisoner has since died. His name was VAN METER, of Capt. CORTWELL'S company, Eleventh Virginia cavalry. He reports the captain of his company as among the rebel killed.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The *Republican* extra has the following intelligence:

"Lieut. PECK, of the Second regiment of the District Volunteers, has given us the particulars of a bold raid made by STUART'S cavalry last night upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, about one mile and a half beyond Fairfax Station.

The rebels, about eight hundred strong, and accompanied by the notorious MOSBY, at 6 o'clock attacked the guard upon the railroad at that point, which consisted of Company I, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York regiment.

The company made a brave resistance, and were only captured by the cavalry making a hollow square around them.

The rebels had previously cut the telegraph wires, but word was conveyed as quickly as possible to Col. DREW, in command of a battalion of four companies of the Second District of Columbia Volunteers, at Fairfax Station, and he started with his command to reinforce the attacked party.

The progress of the train was stopped at Pope Run, where the rebels had burned the bridge and torn up the railroad track for about two miles.

When Col. DREW arrived at Pope Run it was extremely dark, and the rain poured down furiously. He fired several volleys at the rebels, which they returned. None of our men were wounded.

It was evidently the object of the raiders to capture a railroad train from Alexandria, loaded with large quantities of provisions and forage for the army, which was due at the time.

The train happened, by a fortunate dispensation of Providence, to be an hour and a half late, and consequently escaped capture.

It is quite likely that the rebels committed further outrages upon the railroad beyond Pope Run, of which we have not been informed.

This raid revives very forcibly the former exploits of STUART'S cavalry in this line of business."

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Advices from New-Orleans to Dec. 12.

We have received, by the steamer *Creole*, New-Orleans papers to Dec. 12. They contain no news.

THE VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

AN ORDER BY GEN. BANKS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No 81.—A hundred guns will be fired at meridian to-day, in honor of the signal advantage recently won by our army in Tennessee and Georgia. The skill of our Generals, the intrepid courage of our troops, and the glorious success achieved by their genius and valor, challenge admiration, and fill the loyal hearts of the people with emotions of inexpressible satisfaction. Even those who mourn fallen friends, or defeated hopes, may gladly swell the national acclaim of thanks to Almighty God, for victories which sap the foundations of a gigantic conspiracy, and proclaim the new approach of permanent and general peace.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
E. NORMAN LEIBER, A. A. A. Gen.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Terrible Snow-Storm—Many Lives Supposed to be Lost—Great Suffering Among the Stock—Fourteen Inches of Snow at Leavworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., Friday, Dec. 18.

The accounts from the Plains represent great suffering among the men and stock. In consequence of a severe snow-storm no hay or grass could be had and the stock were dying off by hundreds of starvation, and many lives were known to be lost by the intense cold. Over 100 trains have been sent out. Much anxiety is felt for their safety. Fourteen inches of snow have fallen here, and much of it having drifted, all the roads are blockaded.

No mails have been received here for three days.

Capture of Rebels in London County, Va.

HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES FORCES,
WEST VIRGINIA, Friday, Dec. 18.

Gen. KELLY to-night received a dispatch from Gen. SULLIVAN, announcing the capture of Col. CARTER, of the First Virginia cavalry, and a number of other prisoners, by a force of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania cavalry sent out on a reconnoissance in London county and toward Upperville. Near the latter place they captured this party.

The news of Union movements continues highly favorable.

Death of Commodore Van Brunt.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

Commodore VAN BRUNT, of the United States navy, died to-day at Dedham, Mass.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

THE RAID ON THE RAILROAD.

The newspaper announcement here that a large force of STUART'S cavalry last night made a raid upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Fairfax Station, burning bridges along the route, tearing up the track for several miles, &c., and capturing an entire Company I, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York regiment, who were doing guard duty at that point, is quite erroneous. The truth is simple: During the heavy rain-storm last evening, a handful of guerrillas, about ten in number, made a dash on our picket line, near Fairfax Station, and drove them upon their reserve, when they were themselves driven back in a hurry. Two men only were slightly wounded. The best evidence that the railroad was not torn up is the fact that the regular train from Brandy Station arrived here last evening at the usual hour

FROM GEN. BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

By order of Gen. BUTLER, Provost-Marshals of several districts in his Department are ordered to cause to be made and reported to his headquarters on or before the 5th of January, an enrollment of all able-bodied citizens distinguishing between the ages of 18 and 45, in order that the Commanding-General may know upon what able-bodied force he can rely for the defence of the Union.

SALE OF REBEL PROPERTY IN VIRGINIA.

The Tax Commissioners of Virginia have prepared their list, and announce their sale to take place on Jan. 11. The first parcel offered will be Arlington, the homestead of Gen. LEE, comprising eleven hundred acres. Most of the remainder is located in Alexandria.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE AT WORK.

The House Committee of Ways and Means are holding daily sessions. They have now under consideration the Naval Appropriation bill. The Committee is scrutinizing every item. They have requested the heads of all the Bureaus to come before them. These will be thoroughly interrogated in regard to the operations of their offices.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Notwithstanding the Military Committee has struck out the $300 exemption clause, it is not unlikely that it will be largely increased and possibly doubled.

THE LOYAL VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

It is significant that the Senate of Virginia, at Alexandria, has passed a bill to amend the Constitution of the State, and has excluded from the privilege of voting for delegates to the Convention all who have given aid and comfort to the Confederate States since January, 1863, and in terms excluding disloyal persons who have taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States since that day. This is a pointed dissent from the intent and spirit of the President's Proclamation of amnesty.

THE ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO WASHINGTON.

The prospects of the passage of a bill to authorize the construction of a postal road from Washington to New-York are said to be good, notwithstanding thus far given during the session, and which are represented to have been given to suppress misdirected and unorganized effort in behalf of the new route.

COLORED CONTRACTORS.

The colored people of Philadelphia are applicants before the War Department for a contract for Quarter-Master's supplies. DAVID B. BOWSER and JACOB C. WHITE had an interview with Secretary STANTON to-day, and offered to engage to make and deliver in thirty, sixty, and ninety days, shirts, drawers, haversacks, and blouses, to the extent of three hundred thousand of either. They received assurances that colored people should be placed hereafter on the same footing with whites, in the matter of contracts, to do work for the Government.

ILLNESS OF HON. D. C. LITTLEJOHN.

Hon. DE WITT C. LITTLEJOHN, of Oswego, is dangerously sick.

THE CASE OF GEN. BAYARD.

SAULSBURY, in the Senate to-day, made tame excuse for his colleague's (BAYARD'S) persistence in refusing to take the oath of allegiance. He said, "I would take that oath every morning before breakfast, and I have no doubt but that my colleague would do the same." But as Mr. BAYARD will not take the oath, he must resign or be expelled.

DISCORD IN THE NAVAL COMMITTEE.

There is discord in the Senate Naval Committee. Mr. GRIMES, the second on that Committee, to-day asked to be relieved from further service on it. Numerous objections were made, and the decision was postponed until Tuesday next.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

THE CASE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Mutually friendly and satisfactory explanations have taken place to-day between the Secretary of State and Lord LYONS concerning the recovery of the *Chesapeake* and her crew within the British jurisdiction in Nova Scotia.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

A case is before the Supreme Court of the United States presenting the following features: Judge ROOSEVELT, of New-York, was sued upon a bond. The defendant offered him legal-tender notes. He refused to take them—an issue was thus made in one of the Courts of that State. The decision there rendered was against the constitutionality of the act of Congress. The case was taken by appeal to the Court of Appeals of New-York, where the decision was reversed. ROOSEVELT then took out a writ of error to bring it before the Supreme Court under the 25th section of the act. The defendant in error moved to dismiss the writ of error for want of jurisdiction, alleging there is no appeal, because the decision below was in favor of the constitutionality of the act. Mr. ROELKER appeared in favor of the motion, and JAMES BUCHANAN HENRY to resist it.

CONTESTED SEATS IN CONGRESS.

The Committee of Elections have now before them five contested cases from Missouri, two from Pennsylvania, one from Massachusetts, one from Kentucky, one from Maryland, one from Iowa, and one from Virgina.

A CORRECTION.

It was Representative CRAVENS, of Indiana, who moved to separate the resolutions of Representative SMITH, of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives, in order to have a vote upon them separately. This statement is considered proper to be made by some of the gentlemen who voted for and carried his proposition, for while they were ready to vote for those declaring it the duty of Congress to pass all necessary bills to supply men and money, and tendering thanks to the army in the field, there was much in the first resolution which opposed an armistice, or intervention, or mediation, or propositions for peace from any quarter, &c., &c., for which they could not vote.

THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

The Senate of Virginia, in session at Alexandria, passed a bill to-day for the election of delegates by the people to a Convention, to assemble in that City on the 25th of January, to alter and amend the State Constitution so as to abolish Slavery in the counties of Accomac, Northampton, Princess Anne, Elizabeth City and York, and including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. By the President's Proclamation of January last, all slaves in the remainder of the State are free. The act sets forth as the reason for the change, that without it, the executive and judicial officers of the State, in executing the laws between master and slave, will be brought into conflict with the military authorities of the United States. A bill for a similar purpose is pending in the House of Delegates. From these two will be framed by a Committee of Conference an act which it is expected will pass both Houses by Monday.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the City of Washington and the Australasian.

British Naval Steamers Bought by the Rebels.

Movements of the Rappahannock.

Particulars of Her Purchase and Departure from Sheerness.

Alleged Escape of a Rebel Ram from Hull.

Reported Purchase of the Iron-Clads by the Prussian Government.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

Another Letter Addressed to Queen Victoria by the Emperor.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question

Official Declaration of Great Britain in Favor of Denmark.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. BROOKS, which left Liverpool at noon on the 2d and Queenstown on the 3d December, arrived here yesterday morning.

The Royal Mail steamer *Australasian* left Liverpool at 2:30 on the afternoon of the 5th, and Queenstown on the 6th inst., also arrived here last evening.

The extra Cunard steamer *Hecla* left Liverpool on Dec. 1. In the summary of news sent out by her, and that which comes by the *City of Washington* and *Australasian* we have the following intelligence additional to that brought by the *Hibernia*, and telegraphed from Cape Race, which is two days later.

The *Edinburgh* arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 4th of December.

The *Hansa* reached Southampton on the 3d of December.

The *Asia* arrived at Queenstown at 9 A. M. on the 5th of December; reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 20th ult.

The screw steamer *Bellona*, 26 days out, from New-York for London, was causing some anxiety for her safety, and she was being insured at Lloyds at the rate of 30 guineas per cent.

The money subscribed by the shareholders toward realizing the £60,000 required to set the *Great Eastern* afloat again, has been returned to the shareholders, and henceforth all the affairs connected with the vessel will have to pass through the Court of Chancery.

The London *Morning Advertiser* gives a report that the Duke of Newcastle had resigned his office of Secretary for the Colonies, on the ground of ill health, and that Lord CLARENDON had been appointed his successor. No other paper alludes to the rumor.

The British Government had tendered the Governor-Generalship of India to Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, who had accepted and would depart for India by the first mail. This appointment gives great satisfaction.

Lord PALMERSTON had been presiding at the Annual dinner of the Scottish Society in London, and he met with quite an ovation. The speeches were of no political importance.

The Board of Trade returns show, for the month of October, the unprecedented increase of fifty-three per cent. in the exports as compared with the same period last year.

The *Times* publishes the letter received by STEFANOT LENOS, alleging that the Greek Government will most likely not acknowledge the loans of 1824-25 for many years to come.

A letter from the British Foreign office is published, expressing the belief that steps have been taken by the Peruvian Government for preventing the introduction of Polynesians into Peru.

The following paragraph appears in the news taken to England by the West-India mail steamer, and published in the English journals:

"It is reported on good authority, that the Federals in California and Sonora are supplying the Juarez Government with arms, which procedure, it is believed, will lead to complications between the French and American Governments."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* writes that no copies of the NEW-YORK TIMES are allowed to enter France. They are regularly seized.

The Southern Club of Manchester having put forth statements that Lord BROUGHAM was in favor of "State Rights," in the Southern sense of the term, a correspondence between the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society and his Lordship is published, to show that Lord BROUGHAM is the very reverse of that imputed to him.

The *Correspondance* of Rome says: "His Holiness has deigned to give audience to an American deputation from the Southern States, charged to place in his august hands an autographic letter from Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS." The facts of the case are stated to be these: Subsequent to the breaking out of the American war the Pope wrote circular letters to all the Catholic Bishops in the Northern as well as the Southern States, exhorting them to fulfill the Christian duties of their office, but to abstain from the expression of any party feeling whatever in the lamentable struggle now existing. President DAVIS, appreciating these sentiments, wrote a letter to thank His Holiness, and intrusted it for delivery to Mr. DUDLEY MANN, a Southerner, who has been for some time in Europe, and occasionally charged with diplomatic missions. After an interview with Cardinal ANTONELLI, Mr. MANN obtained an audience of the Pope, at which Mr. MANN, Jr., who acts as Secretary to his father, was present. The conviction of the members of the United States Legation, backed by the assurances of Cardinal ANTONELLI, is that this reception had no official character, and that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' letter was merely complimentary."

A great meeting in favor of continued neutrality in American affairs had been held at Preston.

The gale of the 3d inst. was experienced with fearful violence in nearly all parts of England, and the damage to property both on land and sea was very serious. In Liverpool the force of the wind reached a pressure greater than has been experienced there for many years, and the vessels in the Mersey had a very lively time of it. Collisions were very numerous and many small craft foundered. The Canadian steamer *Nova Scotian* was unable to get away, and did not sail till the 4th inst. The American ship *Weston Merritt* was among the vessels damaged by collision in the Mersey, but she was saved from anything serious by steamtugs. The *Pensacola* was driven on the Great Burbo Bank, at the mouth of the Mersey, and would prove a total wreck. The crew were saved. The *De Witt Clinton* was totally wrecked off Formby (Liverpool.) Crew saved. The *Mary Russell*, from Liverpool for Bath, was towed back dismasted.

A dispatch from Holyhead says that no fewer than 56 bodies had been washed ashore there, and at the time the information was dispatched nine more bodies could be seen coming into the harbor.

The wrecks of British coasting vessels were very numerous.

Admiral PLUMRIDGE, who served with distinction in the Baltic during the Russian war, is dead.

The splendid racing stud of the Earl of Stamford had been sold at auction by Messrs. TATTERSALL. The sixty-six horses sold, realized 28,750 guineas. Mr. TEN BROECK made some heavy purchases.

It was not known on what day the great fight between HEENAN and KING would take place; but as *Bell's Life* notified all persons wishing to be present that they must be in London not later than the 8th, it was supposed the 9th Dec. would be the day.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Who Killed the Congress?—I, Says Lord John Russell—The Effect of the Refusal—A Notable Pamphlet—The Rappahannock—Miscellaneous.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1863.

The famous Congress of Sovereigns is dead, and it was Lord JOHN RUSSELL that killed it. Or rather the Congress always was dead, and it was Lord JOHN that buried it. Not that the English Foreign Secretary discovered any new arguments against the Congress, or said anything that was not known by all the world, but because he had the courage to say brutally on paper what the rest either shrank from or covered up in such a froth of words as to mystify the best intentioned readers. Thus Prince GORTSCHAKOFF accepts in a reply so smothered up with politenesses, as to leave a doubt whether it is in fact an acceptation, or only a high-flown attempt at irony. But there is no humbug about Lord JOHN; he knew the thing was a Napoleonic swindle, and he said so.

The first effect of this refusal at Paris has been to throw down the funds and revive the fright about a war. France has been insulted, and France is a military power; therefore, she must fight. That is the logic of the thing. But France has no idea of fighting Russia alone, and Austria will not engage in any conflict which will weaken her hold on Venice. Therefore, France will try to keep friends with Russia and obtain from her by concessions, what will save her military honor, and the whole affair will end with the mutual exclamation: "*Embrassons nous Folleville!*" Only the Polish revolution will be crushed out, and the *statu quo* will be maintained throughout Europe till the revolutionary party and GARIBALDI decree otherwise. And this will not be long, if the Spring opens with all hope crushed out of any yielding on the part of the continental monarchs.

The reply of Lord JOHN RUSSELL has had this further effect in France, that the friends of the present dynasty are deeply vexed, and cry out for the millionth time, "Perfidious Albion!" "Nation of unprincipled shopkeepers!" and so on—you know the song; while the enemies of NAPOLEON are naturally delighted at his defeat.

But everybody says that since England defeated the Congress, and is at the same time the leading liberal Government of Europe, it is her duty now to find and support some remedy for the alleviation of the suffering nationalities of the Continent. But England will support nothing but a peaceable renunciation by Russia and Austria of their rights over Poland and Venetia, and a peaceable renunciation is scarcely to be hoped for. We come back then infallibly to this, that the next thing to look for is a repetition of 1848, but on a much larger and surer basis. Fortunately this time there will be one Chief whom all will obey, and the movements of the revolution may thus be combined in such a way as to strike more surely and fatally the despotic powers that refuse to yield to justice and reason.

A pamphlet which has just been published here, entitled *Napoleon III. and the European Congress*, and which was gaining a wide influence by its supposed Imperial origin, is disavowed this morning officially in the *Moniteur*, and thus falls to the ground powerless. The pamphlet advocated war, and was probably paid for out of the treasury of the Polish Committee—for that is the way all causes, good and bad, are backed up at Paris.

Another Confederate cruiser, the *Rappahannock*, has escaped from an English port, and come to a French port to take on board her officers and crew. The papers publish all the details in regard to the movements of this vessel that we have been able to obtain in France.

The Maximilian party at Paris deny that the Prince ever said that he would not accept the Mexican throne till it was demonstrated that a reunion of the American States was impossible. This may be true, but if His Highness did not say so he ought to have done it.

The Ministerial papers record with pleasure the fact that the dinner to Admiral REYNAUD at New-York was a great success; that the Federal Government refused to grant the privilege of raising recruits for President JUAREZ; and finally, and better than all, they say, they are highly pleased to see that President LINCOLN, notwithstanding the presence at Washington of the representative of JUAREZ, has accorded exequaturs to Consuls appointed by the actual Regency of Mexico. Evidently there is some hope for America yet!

The Count MONTHOLON, formerly Consul-General of France at New-York, has just sailed for Vera Cruz, as Minister to Mexico. M. DE MONTHOLON takes with him as First Secretary the young Count DE CHATEAUBRIAND, a worthy son, it is said, of an illustrious sire. M. DE MONTHOLON had frequent interviews with the Emperor and Foreign Secretary before his departure, but the nature of his instructions have not transpired. To put you on your guard, however, I should say that the new Minister constantly expressed the opinion here that a reunion in the United States was an impossibility.

Prof. LABOULAYE has just brought out a new work on the *Liberal Party and the Principle of Self-Government*, which is calculated to extend his already wide reputation in the enlightened circles which adopt his teachings as those of an oracle and high priest. His previous work, *Paris in America*, has reached the eighth edition.

It is announced that the Swiss Colonel, FOGLIARDI, who has been for some time in the United States studying the organization and operation of the Federal army, has given to his Government such a report as will induce a change in the organization of the Swiss army. Col. FOGLIARDI is now at Paris, and is about to publish here his report.

M. BOURGEOIS, an able writer on naval matters, has just published a work exposing the fallacies of Lieut. MAURY'S navigation charts.

A young American lady, Miss MOULTON, of New-York, has just married the Count HATZFELDT, a brother of the late Prussian Minister at Paris.

At the late *concours* for the place of *Externe* at the Paris hospitals, two American students, Mr. SOUCHON and Mr. ALLEN, of New-Orleans, and Mr. HERBERT, of England, passed Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in the order of merit, on a list of nearly 200 admissions. So, too, at the *concours* for admission to the Government schools called the *Ecole Centrale pour les Arts et Manufactures*, a son of Mr. BECKWITH, of New-York and Hong-Kong, passed No. 1 in the order of merit, on a list of 240 admissions, while a younger brotner passed No. 11 on the same list. Such evidences of intelligence, manifested under the disadvantages of a foreign tongue, speak well for young America.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL STEAMER RAPPAHANNOCK.

HOW THE VESSEL WAS SOLD.

From the Liverpool Courier, Dec. 2.

The Admiralty, it appears, wanting room in our docks, determined to sell by public auction a number of smart, stout steam sloops, exactly the thing the Confederates wanted. Four of these vessels were offered for sale about six weeks since, and were readily bought up. They proved, on examination, to be sound, serviceable vessels, of excellent construction. One of these, the *Victor*, of eight guns, suddenly enters the port of Calais under Confederate colors, and bearing the significant name of the

Rappahannock. The Confederates had cleverly bought the four ships and set about refitting them. The *Rappahannock* was full of carpenters and artisans, who worked at her "with a will" in the smooth waters of Calais. The French customs officers seized the ship at once, but released her in 24 hours. Orders had been telegraphed from Paris, directing the French authorities to permit the Captain of the *Rappahannock* to depart *when he pleased*. If we understand this phrase rightly, the Emperor of the French thus gives the Confederate Captain full permission to prepare the ship for war, and to depart when he pleases in the track of the *Alabama*.

"Here is "a mess," as Lord COWLEY said of the Emperor's speech. What is to be done now? The *Prince Consort* cannot be sent to seize the vessel and carry her off from a French port. That is not to be thought of; for France is powerful, and quick at resenting an injury. Are we to blockade Calais, and wait until the Confederate Captain pleases to put to sea? That cannot be done either; for the ship was fairly sold to the highest bidder, and as she is regularly commissioned, she is as safe from us as is the *Alabama*. The *Rappahannock* must be left to her own sweet will; but what a storm will this transaction raise at New-York! How Mr. SEWARD will rage, and Mr. ADAMS! The escape of the *Alabama* was nothing to this.

The Federals have a plausible case, and they will make the most of it. * * * * * *

The British Admiralty would have been delighted if the Emperor of the French had seized and detained the ship until the war was over. He would have saved them from a shocking difficulty. But the Emperor is rather irritated at present. England has refused to join the Congress, and we must say that the manner in which Earl RUSSELL "sent an appeal" is discourteous and exasperating. LOUIS NAPOLEON, moreover, is fond of making mischief when he can do so safely. He seized the *Rappahannock* when he thought her to be a private vessel, but the moment he discovered that six weeks since she was one of Her Britannic Majesty's fleet, reported "fit for service," and that she was sold by the Admiralty themselves to Confederate agents, he took off the detainer, and with the most pleasant urbanity informed the Confederate Captain that he might depart "when he pleased." All the eloquence of the Attorney and Solicitor-General will be required to prove that Her Majesty's Ministers are not guilty of complicity with the rebel Confederates.

The case, however, illustrates the absurdity of the proceedings of the Government against the builders of the steam rams. If the Government can legally and innocently sell any actual ship-of-war to the highest bidder, why should not a private shipbuilder possess the same right? Why should not Mr. SILLEM be permitted to sell the *Alexandra* to anybody he pleased, when Lord CLARENCE PAGET himself sells Her Majesty's ship *Victor*, of eight guns, to the highest bidder, without asking a single question respecting her future destination?

CIRCUMSTANCES OF HER DEPARTURE FROM SHEERNESS.

From the London Times, Nov. 28.

The screw gun-vessel *Victor*, recently purchased from the Admiralty, has, as had been expected, passed into the hands of the agents of the Confederate Government. The *Victor* was formerly attached to the Chatham steam reserve, and, on being sold by the Admiralty, was permitted to undergo some repairs under the superintendence of the dock-yard officials. It was stated that she was intended for the China trade, and she was ostensibly fitted with that view, while her name was changed to the *Scylla*, of London. Several suspicious circumstances, however, occurred, and the dock yard officials felt it their duty to make a report to the Admiralty. The result was the receipt of an order at Sheerness directing her to be stopped. The order, however, arrived a few hours too late. Those in charge of the vessel evidently suspected the intentions of the Government, and had her taken out of the harbor a few nights since. She immediately afterward hoisted the Confederate flag, and she now sails under the name of the *Rappahannock*. Her burden is 859 tons, and she is pierced to carry six guns. She is of 350 horse power, but, owing to some defects in the construction of her engines and machinery, her rate of steaming was never very high, which was the principal reason for the Admiralty directing her to be sold. On leaving the Nore the *Rappahannock* sailed direct for Calais harbor, which she entered as a Confederate privateer, as stated in the *Times* of Saturday. A special report has been made to the Lords of the Admiralty of the circumstances under which she left Sheerness dockyard. The Customs authorities at Calais have received instructions to allow the *Rappahannock* to leave whenever her Captain pleases.

REBEL OFFICERS MAKE AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO GET ON BOARD.

A letter from Calais contains the following respecting the *Rappahannock*:

"This steamer was in the roadstead from midnight, waiting to receive on board fifteen young Americans, who have been residing here for more than two months, and who are to serve as her officers. These officers had embarked on board a fishing boat, which they had hired to convey them to Boulogne, as they told the master, in order to conceal their project, and avoid the Police. When once they were outside the port, however, they ordered him to put them on board a vessel from which rockets were being fired, which was the signal agreed upon. The master of the boat, in alarm, called for assistance from some other boats near him, and with their help he put into port, and landed his passengers, who were much annoyed at what had occurred. The *Rappahannock* has been purchased for the Confederate Government; she was an English vessel undergoing repairs at Sheerness. She left that port under pretence of trying her machinery, and taking with her as crew the mechanics and ship-carpenters who were at work on board. Once at sea the English flag was replaced by that of the Southern States. She has not yet any guns on board, but is pierced for eight heavy guns. Her repairs are, it is thought, about to be completed at Calais."

It is reported that part of her crew have arrived by steamer from Dover.

SPEED AND HISTORY OF THE VESSEL.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: The vessel reported to be at Calais, and assumed to hail from Sheerness, is very much like Her Majesty's steam vessel *Victor*, which was recently sold, and by the orders of the Admiralty, as I am credibly informed. She is described as very fast, capable of running seventeen knots per hour, was used as a dispatch boat, and fitted for four or six guns as her armament.

Three weeks ago she was being fitted out for sea, and had had some alterations made which would give her the appearance of a merchant ship, but they were so made as that she might easily be readapted for war purposes. Although her traversing plates were up, yet it would be easy to place other plates in her, fit up sides for guns, &c., and she would be a regularly-built man-of-war.

Wages for hands to man her were offered at the rate of four to five pounds per month, by a stranger in that part of the country, whose business at Sheerness was solely to man this vessel, and it was understood that the vessel was for the Confederate fighting fleet.

I send the foregoing as part of my contribution to the exposure of the facts so far as they can be ascertained by me, and with the hope that the Government will continue to exercise the same determination as hitherto manifested to put down all such aids to the evil-doer, and thereby conserve the peace and good will between the United States and this nation.

At the same time I submit that it is the duty of the Admiralty to cause bonds to be given by all purchasers of vessels from our Government that such vessels shall be broken up, or that they shall be bona fide used as ships of commerce, under penalties of treble the value of the ships bought.

The rumor that there are two other vessels purchased of the Admiralty intended for the slave-holding Confederacy is, I believe, also founded on strong evidence. These war-vessels surely can be detained in time to prevent their intended career of devastation and ruin on the high seas, and save to the Administration the credit of being equally as shrewd and more sagacious than the cunning tricksters who, by these purchases, are trying to drag our Government into dispute and ill-will with the Federal Government of the United States. It is evident that the Southern agents here will stick at nothing, however disreputable, dishonorable or mean, if they can only succeed in raising a war feeling between the two free nations affected by these transactions.

These letters found in the blockade-runners recently captured tell one tale, namely, that the Governments of Europe—England and France in particular—are completely outwitted, the Southern sympathizers laughed at and used only to be despised, and of the thorough determination to obtain the wicked ends the slaveholders seek, by any means possible, either fair or foul. I am, &c.,

TUESDAY, Dec. 1. J. H. E.

A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

"Neutral," writing to the *Times*, states that Her Majesty's ship *Amphion* has, like the *Victor*, *Phœnix* and *Cyclops*, been recently sold by private treaty. He asks, Why are not these vessels, if unfit for service, sold under a bond to be broken up? The *Cyclops* is a 26-gun screw-frigate of 1,474 tons. Her name, as also that of the *Victor*, appears in the last official list of the British Navy, published as late as October last."

THE PAMPERO.

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

Several persons in the employ of Messrs. J. & G. THOMPSON, have made depositions to Mr. A. G. JOHNSON, J. P., Glasgow, respecting sundry offers which had been made them to give "certain information" about the *Pampero*. One of the workmen, whose deposition is dated 30th November, states that he had been offered, as a reward for giving this information, a handsome sum of money, a passage to North America, and an excellent situation, or, if he preferred it, he would be given at once a sum of money sufficient to render him independent of work; another was offered £50, "or any other sum," in return for the same information, or a passage to America for himself and family, and a situation there under Government. The depositions of other three persons were given, who had also been spoken to on the subject.

From the North British Glasgow Mail.

The inquiry into this vessel's constitution and future prospects still drags its slow length along. Several batches of witnesses have been examined during the week; the Procurator-Fiscal has surveyed the vessel, and every means are being taken, as if there was really something diabolical to discover. Meantime, the Messrs. THOMSON are quietly and leisurely finishing the boat; but, as this will occupy two or three more weeks, the authorities will surely be able to conclude their arduous undertaking before the vessel is ready to start on her trial trip. The *Bulldog* and the Custom-house sentry still act as watchmen.

THE REBEL RAMS.

The Baltic *Gazette* announces that the house of MEIR & Co., of Bremen, have purchased for the Prussian Government the two steam-rams which were built at Glasgow (this is, no doubt, a mistake for Birkenhead) for the Confederates, and which had been stopped by the English Government. The price was a million thalers. "The news," says the *Gazette*, "has been received with much satisfaction, for, with these two steamers, there would be no reason to fear that the Danes could blockade the German coasts."

ALLEGED ESCAPE OF A RAM.

A private letter from Hull, dated Nov. 27, published in the *Daily News*, says:

"There was a prize vessel got away from here some days back. She was an undoubted 'ram,' with masts fitted to lower on the deck, and telescope funnel. She was launched with steam up, and came alongside the west pier. Two cabs full of Southern looking gentlemen drove down and went on board, and she was off like a shot. Everyone was taken by surprise."

NATIONAL CRUISERS.

THE VANDERBILT.

The United States steamer *Vanderbilt* arrived at Port Louis, Mauritius, on the 24th September, and was still in port on the 5th of October.

THE KEARSAGE.

Two affidavits have been published, in which the deponents state that while the Federal war steamer *Kearsage* was lying at Cork last month, a number of Irishmen were enlisted for service in the ship.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

THE REPLIES.

The *Patrie*, of Paris, Nov. 29, summarises in the following manner the replies of the different European Powers to the invitation to the Congress:

"The replies of the States of secondary rank are all affirmative, and vary only in the terms in which they are expressed. Italy adheres purely and simply to the Congress. Spain congratulates the Emperor upon the initiative he has taken, and declares herself ready to coöperate in the great work of a general pacification. The reply of the Pope is as affirmative as possible. It speaks of the necessity for the people to gather round the Church. His Holiness deplores the unhappy time which the Church has passed through, and recalls the promises made to the Church, which should remove all fears for the future.

The answer of Switzerland states that the Confederacy is ready to take part in a Congress which would again guarantee her neutrality. It makes no allusion to Faucigny and Chablais.

The Russian reply agrees with the analysis of it already published by the journals. We have reason to believe that Baron DE BUDBERG will endeavor, in concert with M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, to remove the difficulties presenting themselves to the assembling of Congress.

Prussia replies in very friendly terms, expressing, however, the belief that a Conference of Ministers would be preferable to a Congress of Sovereigns. In mentioning the Treaties of 1815, Prussia states that certain articles have been violated, but that their bases must remain unchanged.

Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover and Wurtemberg express themselves in the same sense as Prussia.

Austria congratulates the Emperor upon his project, which she considers noble, although expressing some apprehension of the Congress."

The *Memorial Diplomatique* gives the substance of the Austrian reply. The Cabinet of Vienna particularly desired to know what part of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 the French Government considered defective, and what alterations it desired to make. The Austrian Government fully recognizes and deplores the state of uneasiness which exists in different parts of the continent, but fears that the remedy would be worse than the evil itself if it were necessary to make Europe pass through a fresh transformation. The question is now more to preserve than to give peace to Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is stated that after the receipt of the reply of Earl RUSSELL touching the Congress, the Emperor NAPOLEON addressed a letter to Queen VICTORIA, which letter will be published.

The *Moniteur* says that the Government entirely disclaims any connection with the publication of the pamphlet entitled *Napoleon III. et le Congress*.

The French semi-official journals continue pacific in tone, but the note of the war journals has become louder. One of them declares that the Congress has put an end to all hopes of peace.

M. LOUIS BLANC, the London correspondent of the Paris *Temps*, points out that although public opinion in England is against the Congress, there is not the slightest ill-feeling against France.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Paris says men of weight and judgment admit that Earl RUSSELL's dispatch is so far masterly that all further talk about the Congress is superfluous.

The London *Times*, in an editorial upon the refusal of England to join the Congress, points out to the Emperor NAPOLEON that two out of five points proposed for discussion are entirely within his power. He can to-morrow, if he pleases, withdraw his troops from Rome, and he can, by diminishing his own army, effect a corresponding diminution in all the arrangements of Europe. Nobody wishes to attack him—every one fears he will attack them. He, and he only, is the cause of the enormous armaments of Europe, and he only, and not a Congress, can remove them. His sincerity will not be unquestioned, and he will reap all the advantages to be derived by a return to the pacific policy with which he inaugurated his reign.

The French war journals were adopting a hostile tone toward England, and the language of the semi-official papers was less friendly.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says there seems to be the probability of a Congress minus the Great Powers.

FRANCE.

The *Nation* had received a first warning for an article entitled, "Where are the friends of the Government?" The reason given for the warning is, that the article insults and calumniates the Government of the Emperor.

The *Progrès*, of Lyons, had been suspended for two months, on account of a summary it had given of the proceedings of the Legislature.

The Bourse on the 1st opened flat, but closed firmer at 66.85.

The Emperor visited Paris on the 30th, and presided at a council of Ministers.

M. FOULD's financial statement is at length published. The total amount of the accumulated deficits is stated at 972,000,000 francs, and as it is deemed necessary to fund part of the floating debt, it is proposed to contract a loan of 300,000,000 francs. The expenses in Mexico will amount to 210,000,000 francs at the end of 1863. M. FOULD says:

"It was hoped that a Mexican loan would lead to the repayment of our advances. But, notwithstanding the confidence we have of seeing a regular Government reëstablished in Mexico at no distant future, we must not allow the security of our finances to depend upon the liquidation of the debt of Mexico to France. We hope for a day when, by the reduction of the expenses and an improvement in the receipts, it will be possible to resume the operations of the Sinking Fund. If in the future the equilibrium of the budget be maintained, if the generous efforts of the Emperor assure peace and the State prosper, our finances will permit us to reduce the taxes and realize the wishes of His Majesty."

The Paris Bourse on the 4th was firmer. Rentes closed at 67f. 10c.

A Paris dispatch says three ships were being armed, to form a small naval division to blockade the west coast of Mexico as far as Acapulco.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

There was a report that Earl RUSSELL had offered to the new King of Denmark the mediation of England in the dispute with the German Powers.

The London *Times* says that declarations have been made to the Federal Diet by Russia and Austria, the substance of which is that they will abide by the treaty of 1852, provided that Denmark executes the preliminary conditions which were accepted by the late King. The *Times* further says: "We believe the British Government, which has just communicated to the Prussian, Austrian and Bavarian representatives at Frankfort insistance on the treaty of 1852 is likely to advise the King of Denmark to recall the obnoxious proclamation of 30th of March and take away from the German Diet all pretence for the threatened Federal execution; with this, we hope will pass away any changes of hostilities. It would be the most fatal mistake for Germany to light up a war at such a time, in such a cause and against the tenor of such solemn agreements. At the sitting of the Federal Diet on the 28th ult., the Danish representative was formally excluded from the Diet.

The London *Times* says, the German advices show a strong appreciation of the firmness displayed by the British Government in reference to the Congress, and state that the good sense and prudence of the British Cabinet have already had a great influence in disposing the people to regard with favor their friendly and pacific recommendations on the Danish question.

The *Dagbladet* and *Berlinske Fidende*, of Copenhagen, states that after Denmark has been excluded from the Federal Diet the entrance of German troops into Holstein, whether called Federal execution or occupation, will be regarded as a declaration of war. The same papers say that all the officials in the Duchy of Schleswig have taken the oath of allegiance to King CHRISTIAN, and the majority of the Municipal Councils of Schleswig had sent deputations to congratulate King CHRISTIAN upon his accession to the throne.

The Danish Government was about to ask the Rigsraad for an extraordinary credit of fifteen million rix dollars.

The Federal Diet has not yet resolved to carry out coercive measures against Denmark, but it is stated that the Austrian military representative had been already a week in Frankfort to forward the requisite preparations for the purpose.

In the Russian Legislature Herr VON BISMARK had announced that Russia and Austria had firmly resolved to stand by the London treaty and arrangements of 1851-52.

The Duke of Brunswick has recognised the Prince of Augustenberg as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein.

German residents in England were holding meetings in support of the position of Germany in this question.

The *Independence Belge* states that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had proposed to the four other great Powers who signed the Protocol of London, to compliment King CHRISTIAN IX by sending to him extraordinary envoys on the occasion of his accession to the throne, and to seize the opportunity of declaring that the five Powers recognize the integrity of the Danish Monarchy, but that they rely also upon the engagements contracted by the late King of Denmark toward the Duchies. This scheme is said to be highly approved by France.

Lord WODEHOUSE was about to proceed to Copenhagen to congratulate the new King in the name of England.

100,000 muskets intended for the Prince of Augustenberg had been seized at Altona.

NOTE OF EARL RUSSELL.

The following is the translation of a dispatch sent by Earl RUSSELL to the British Ambassador at Berlin and to the representative of England at Frankfort:

FOREIGN OFFICE, Nov. 23.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government have observed with great regret, from a telegram received from Sir ALEXANDER MALET, that the claims which Prince FREDERIC of Augustenbourg raises to the succession in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein have been brought before the Federal Diet by the Minister of Baden, who thereby acts as the representative of the Prince, and that the question raised in consequence has been referred to a committee. Under these circumstances, Her Majesty's Government considers itself bound to inform you, without loss of time, that her Majesty's Government can pursue no other course than that pointed out by a conscientious observance of all the obligations entered into by the treaty of May 8, 1852. This treaty binds Her Majesty's Government, in common with the other signaries thereto, and in accordance with the terms indicated in the treaty itself, to recognise His Highness Prince CHRISTIAN of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderbourg-Glucksburg, and his male descendants in direct line from his marriage with the Princess LOUISE of Hesse, as in possession of the right of succession to all the territory at that time united under the sceptre of his Majesty the King of Denmark. Her Majesty's Government anticipates that the Powers which signed that treaty, or approved, will take the same position in the question. I am, &c., RUSSELL.

The following is the declaration of Austria and Prussia with regard to the admission of the Danish Minister to the Federal Diet:

"The position of the Austrian and Prussian Governments is defined by the treaty which both, in connection with the Government of France, Great Britain, Russia and Sweden, concluded with the Crown of Denmark at London in 1852, while the preliminary conditions of the treaty were fixed by negotiations with Denmark in the years 1851-52. Both Governments regarded the totality of these stipulations as an inseparable whole, which received its completion by the Treaty of London. As the case has now arisen which was contemplated by the treaty, both Governments are prepared to execute the treaty, if the Crown of Denmark, on its part, complies with the preceding stipulations, the realization of which formed a condition precedent to the signature of the Treaty of London by Austria and Prussia. According to the view of both Governments, the succession in Lauenburg belongs to King CHRISTIAN, even if the Treaty of London were not valid, while the next legal heir of the late King FREDERIC, Prince FREDERIC of Hesse, has transferred his right to King CHRISTIAN. The admission of the Minister for Lauenburg, nominated by the King of Denmark, in the same proportion as the representatives of single constituent States have a right to be present and vote at its sitting, seems therefore unassailable. The right to vote vested unitedly in Holstein and Lauenburg can only be admitted by both Governments when King CHRISTIAN fulfils those promises relying on which both Powers accepted the Treaty of London, which, adversely to them, forms the title of succession to the King in Holstein."

SWEDEN.

The King was suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

SPAIN.

The Ministers for the Colonies had resigned, and the Marquis HABANA would provisionally fill the office.

TURKEY.

A telegram from Constantinople gives a rumor that ABD-EL-KADER died at Mecca.

POLAND.

In consequence of the searches ordered in the convents of Kalisch, the city had been surrounded by the Russians, and all communication with the environs interrupted. Small detachments of insurgents were appearing throughout the country, well armed, and completely equipped in Winter uniform.

A telegram from Vicuna says: "The news received here confirms the increase of insurgents in Samogitia and in Jublin."

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegram from India dated Nov. 17, reports Lord ELGIN still alive, but his death was daily expected.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, Oct. 20.

Shirtings advancing. Exchange, 6s. 1⅛d. Freights firm—70s. to London.

BURGEVINE and many of his followers had been allowed to leave Foochow by the rebel authorities.

A French Lieutenant, while riding out at Yokohama, Japan, had been assassinated.

VERY LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 3.

COTTON—The sales for the last two days foot up 3,500 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market has declined to 1d.@2d. since the sailing of the *Canada*.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS dull and tending downward.

The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount yesterday to seven, and again to-day to eight per cent. This caused much depression in the funds, the quotations for which are not yet received from London.

A furious gale interferes with telegraphing. Considerable damage is reported.

Political news has no new features.

LONDON, VIA QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Dec. 6, 1863.

Consols, after official hour yesterday, closed at 90⅞ to 91.

No political or general news of importance.

The British Crown lawyers have pronounced the condemnation of the British bark *Springbok*, by the New-York District Court, illegal and vexatious, and Lord LYONS is to remonstrate.

The *Globe* newspaper contains strong comments on the *Springbok's* condemnation. It is the Government organ. The owner of the *Springbok* is a Northern partisan.

AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.

The Situation—The Japanese Bull—The Foreign Men-of-War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KANAGAWA, JAPAN, Thursday, Oct. 1, 1863.

In regard to our future relations with this country, we can only venture to conjecture, and what we can conjecture even must be based solely on general principles. One thing only we are sure of, viz., that they are quite as unsettled as ever, and the position of affairs seems daily to be becoming more complicated and anomalous.

The Bull of the Japanese Pope, *alias* the "Micado," in which the Tycoon, who is supposed to be the military ruler of the empire, was instructed with the banishment of all foreigners in thirty days, is still in force—though nearly three times that number have elapsed. His Holiness would have only to take a bird's-eye view of our town and harbor to convince himself, beyond a doubt, that his edict had produced no more effect than a similar one would have had on the man in the moon, to leave his orb and remove to the sun or one of the stars.

Barring this simple act of forwarding the edict abovenamed, the Tycoon has done nothing, nor does he or his Government, in all probability, intend taking the first step toward *enforcing* the demand imposed upon him by his august master, in regard to the occupants of the open ports.

At the time this edict was transmitted to the foreign representatives through the Ministers of the Tycoon's Government renning behind at Yedo, the Tycoon, himself, was to all intents and purposes, it is believed, a State prisoner at the city of Kioto or Miaco. It will be remembered, by those interested in Japanese affairs, and who have kept track of correspondence from here, that in April last, the Tycoon was called to pay a visit of ceremony, as it was termed, to his superior, the Spiritual Emperor at Miaco. This spiritual head, understood by all to be the avowed enemy to foreign intercourse—who had for 200 years sat (as the story goes among the people) immovable on his throne, fearing to move, lest some great convulsion of nature should send devastation and ruin through the land—was selected by the conservative Princes as their head.

The Tycoon, when once in Miaco, had so much power brought to bear upon him, in regard to the subject of foreign intercourse, by its opponents, that it was not till he consented to forward and indorse by this act, the edict of the Micado and his party, for the expulsion of foreigners, that he was permitted to leave and to return to his Capital and seat of power at Yeddo. It is not at all improbable that he had even to make use of the argument, that if allowed to return to Yeddo, he would be in much a better position to carry out this plan of getting rid of foreigners, than if he were to remain at Miaco. His military forces, and the means by which this was to be best effected, if a ready compliance was not evinced by the occupants of the open ports in the 30 days' notice, were all in Yeddo, only 14 miles from Kanagawa, &c. While absent from his Capital, we hear whispers of treachery among his own Ministers—and an ambitious and powerful branch of his own family, which has long looked with envy upon the occupant of the throne, is said to have laid a plan for his assassination on the road when he should return. But he came by water, accompanied by the whole of the Imperial fleet of steamers, and two others chartered from merchants in Kanagawa. As these two took down troops, to escort him away from Miaco to the place of embarkation, near or at the great commercial city of Osaca, and accompany him on his return, it is not at all impossible that His Imperial Majesty was *in cog.* on one of the chartered steamers, preferring to trust his precious life to vessels managed and engineered by foreigners, than by his own people.

Be this as it may, he arrived safely in his Capital, and in the beautiful and picturesque castle of that great city he is secure, for the present at least, from his political opponents at Miaco, and can act as he sees fit in regard to the injunctions he brought away about *us foreigners*, who wish, with the secession leaders of the Southern Confederacy, "only to be let alone." As to the policy of the Government, we believe it has really none. With us, it wants "to be let alone." It seems occupied in trying at this moment only to steer clear of trouble from the conservatives as represented by the Micado, and some of the disaffected Princes on the one hand, and the treaty Powers on the other. To the latter it declares itself unable to control the individual acts of disaffected Princes, and refuses to be held responsible for the insults offered the flags of America, France, England and Holland, and Shomenosaki, and frequent unprovoked outrages upon their citizens, of which you have had detailed accounts in our previous letters. It condemns by words, and in various ways, the attacks made by the Prince of Choshu in the Inland Sea, and when the *Wyoming* and other men-of-war were sent by our Minister to destroy the forts and ships of this hostile Daimeo, and give him a specimen of foreign naval exercise, it furnished native pilots, that they might be better able to operate with safety in the intricate waters where the enemy was to be found.

In a few days, we understand, the foreign representatives of the several treaty Powers are to send, a joint letter to the Government, demanding an unconditional withdrawal of the communication sent to them, before mentioned, as the edict from the Micado, for their abandoning the now open ports. The Government must choose, sooner or later, which it will have as its friends—the foreigner or his enemies.

If our Governments would consent to the closing of the now open ports, and we should all go away peacefully, according to the wish expressed in the Micado's edict, we do not doubt for a moment but that the Tycoon would be greatly rejoiced—as he has good sense enough to see that we are indirectly, it may be, the cause of all his present trouble at home. But all, at the same time, give him credit for sense enough not to entertain the idea for a moment, that, united as America, France and England at least will be, in the coming contest, be it diplomatic or warlike, he can hope to make even a show. The Embassies sent first to America, then to Europe, have, if they did not close their eyes, seen how great the warlike resources of these three Powers are, and how hopeless would be any opposition to their united efforts.

The men-of-war belonging to the different treaty Powers which have been operating against the hostile Princes, have returned to Kagosima to repair damages. All being repaired, they are now lying at their old anchorage in front of the town, presenting indeed a formidable appearance. Everything being accomplished by the various expeditions sent out that was expected, nothing more remains to be done but to await instructions from the home Governments. In the meantime nothing will be undertaken except it be necessary for us to take the defensive. The Government is doing, to all appearances, everything in its power to secure personal safety to all in the open ports.

In consequence of the unsettled state of affairs, trade has fallen off quite largely from what it was last year. Though it is in the midst of the silk season, yet none scarcely comes into market. Tea also is offered, but to a limited extent. Various reasons are assigned for this, but none so far has been very satisfactory. One is that they are kept back by speculators in Yeddo and Osaca. Another, that the conservatives of the country are threatening the producers and dealers in these articles with assassination, &c., if they bring any more to the foreign market. Assassinations are rumored to have actually occurred, of the principals of silk firms, in the interior cities, of which these in Kanagawa are branches. How far this system of intimidation may be carried, it is impossible to say. If persisted in, we may be actually starved out, as they no doubt think, and rightly too, if no inducements for trade existed here, foreigners would not stay.

It will be a difficult matter to remedy, if this be true, and one which the Government might be at a loss how to get at, as these political assassins care little for life, and in fact seek it by their own hands if caught, before an example of punishment can be made of them.

In July, 1864, according to the stipulations of the present treaty, a new one is to be made, or the old one revised. No doubt some new developments will be made at that time, if not before. We hope most sincerely this may be for the better. I-SHI-YA.

FROM BRAZIL.

The Times in Brazil—The Activity of Pernambuco—Line of Steamers to South America—The Late Elections—A Pure and Patriotic American House—Brazilian Cotton—The Baron of Livramento—American Machinery in Brazil.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1863.

Finding here a copy of my favorite paper, the NEW-YORK TIMES, it has suggested the idea of writing you a brief line in regard to this stirring city of Northeastern Brazil. Pernambuco stands on that great shoulder of South America which pushes so far out into the Atlantic that it seems most favorably situated for the commerce of both North America and Europe. It has 80,000 inhabitants, and for its population is the most active mart south of the equator. It is true that Rio, with its 400,000 citizens and its admirable harbor, is the New-York of South America; but still I maintain that Pernambuco, in proportion to its size, is more active than Rio. It is the point where all steamers coming from Europe touch first, and when leaving for the old world, the steamers here take the bee line for Lisbon, Bordeaux and Liverpool. We have no steam line, and hence it is that England, France, Germany and Portugal are stealing all the commerce from us. The Brazilians all ask, "When are you Americans going to have steamers as well as Europeans?" We may well ask *when?* The Brazilians themselves are beginning to move in the matter. The proposition comes up in their next Parliament, and the leaders of the Liberal party, now by the last elections in the ascendant, say that they will carry it. The plan is to subsidize a company in New-York or some other port in the United States, to run monthly between the United States and the chief cities of Brazil.

Pernambuco is the great centre of the cotton trade. It has doubled within the past year. It always commanded a higher price in England than our Uplands. There is one interesting fact about this cotton culture; it is carried on by white men and free half-breeds, who find no difficulty in its cultivation, though in a climate far warmer than our "sunny South," no part of which is without frost. The greatest shippers of cotton, with one exception, is the only American firm here. The only *fine* and pure American house of long standing in Brazil, south of Para, is that of HENRY FORSTER & Co., of this city. It is patriotic, too, "up to the hub." There is no mistaking this when they stand forth so firmly as was seen in their full sympathy and aid, when our most excellent Consul, Mr. ADAMSON, at Pernambuco, was not only tried to the utmost with the *Florida* and *Georgia* pirates, and with the Brazilian Government in its then undefined position, but with some of his own countrymen, who cared neither for patriotism or "their owners." I said that the house of HENRY FORSTER & Co. was the only *pure* American house of long standing now south of Para. The house of MAXWELL, WRIGHT & Co., of Rio, is no longer the same old firm, and never was *purely* an American house. The Messrs. WRIGHT & CARTER are of Baltimore, but the MAXWELL now partner (as well as the senior MAXWELL now dead) is not an American. The time was when in Bahia and Rio de Janeiro there were a number of American houses. But the trade, as I intimated, has been growing European ward.

Still there are men with true American hearts in Brazil. One of them is the Baron of Livramento, a young nobleman of the greatest enterprise, endurance and activity. His very undertakings in bridge building, quay building, paving of streets, and in many other public works, would sink, one would suppose, a hardy North American, but he undergoes all with perfect success. Everything turns to gold in his hand. And yet he is no niggard. He is an example to a people who are just beginning to honor labor. There are others in humbler positions than the Baron of L., in different parts of this fertile and beautiful Empire, who resemble him in activity, and who prove that of all men in the tropics the most energetic are the *white* men. The old shallow argument that the "nigger" alone could stand the hot climate, *ergo* "the nigger" must be enslaved, is all exploded. The Baron, like a number of his countrymen, are beginning to believe in machinery. Locomotives are puffing over a few miles of railroad; steam engines are beginning to show curling columns of smoke from sugar plantations; the music of machines for hulling coffee is beginning to be heard in the coffee region of the Parahyba, around Rio; through the instrumentality of WM. V. LIDGEWOOD, of the "Speedwell Ironworks," of New York, the rattle of the sewing machine is now heard from the Amazon to Rio Grande de Sud. I learned on a recent visit to Rio de Janeiro, even in the palace of St. Christopher, that the two beautiful Princesses of Brazil have each their WHEELER & WILSON's best.

Slavery will go, is going, by the board in Brazil, but labor-saving machinery will yet work wonders for a people who have not yet begun to know the true riches of their country. The world must have cotton, sugar and coffee, and Brazil, with the proper cultivation, can furnish all these to the whole world. But she is young, and but few of her citizens see their way clear. Their Portuguese ancestry has been against them. Their enlightened Europeans, and such men as the Barons of Manua and Livramento, and Hon. TAVARES BASTOS, do see their way clear. God grant that the whole people may see it too. One great means of their advancement will be closer relations with us.

There is no commercial news of importance. There is very little sugar, and that high. Cotton is coming in, but exalted in price.

Yours, &c., ARROW.

MR. G. B. LAMAR AND THE BLOCKADE.

The Upshot of his Letter to Fernando Wood—Why they Plotted to get a Vessel Through the Blockading Squadron.

Some weeks ago we published a letter from Mr. G. B. LAMAR to Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, proposing to enter into a joint stock blockade-running operation for running the blockade. The letter found its way to the South and gave rise to a heated controversy in the Savannah papers, which has just come into our possession. The following card, which Mr. LAMAR caused to be inserted in the *News*, professes to give the motives which actuated him in undertaking the operations alluded to:

A writer in the *Republican*, signing the signature of "A Citizen," is pleased to be shocked and amazed at my letter to Mayor WOOD—"corresponding with the enemies of the Confederacy," "bending to LINCOLN to obtain privileges" that "thrift may follow fawning," &c., and very inquiringly asks: "Did he reflect of whom he asked the privilege?" "Did he recollect SEWARD was an arch enemy of the South?" and "was he willing to strike hands with his oppressors?" I reply to all his twaddle that I knew who Mr. SEWARD was; that I knew who Mr. LINCOLN was; that I knew what I was doing; that *I knew Lincoln and Seward had laid the blockade upon us*; that I knew we were at war with them; that, in a state of war, it is lawful to bribe your enemies for our own benefit, and that *a single vessel passing in or out with a cargo, by permission of the enemy, would cancel the blockade and admit foreigners to furnish supplies and take our produce thenceforward*. Had they not intercepted the letter all this might have been the result, and, in all probability, would have been.

Having acknowledged freely what I did know, I will also acknowledge what I did not know: I did not know that it would be "fatal" to destroy the blockade; I did not know it would be any detriment to the Confederacy to attempt it; I knew that our Generals use stratagems in war not very conformable to truth and good morals; and I did not know but I might do some good thereby; and, above all, I did not *then* know that it might be my duty, as it was my right and my pleasure to do, to expose the base cringing of either of our Representatives in the State Legislature, and their infamous subservience in favor of Northern men, who are now our enemies—pillaging, plundering, robbing, and killing our people, and devastating our homes—nor did I foresee the indignation of their constituency at that and their other delinquencies would command them to remain at home, and be no longer representatives for them. But, if I had foreseen all this, and more, too—if I could see another chance to break the blockade equally good—I don't think the *horror* and *amazement* felt or feigned by either of them would deter me from writing another letter.

One thing I can assure you, "M.. Citizen," and all other citizens, that the approaching Convention of the Banks will probably be composed of men who have more brains in their heads than to oppose any proper means of breaking the blockade, in order *to restore to the Confederacy the use of their produce and the supplies necessary to our wants*, however our justly defeated Representatives may naturally think to the contrary. G. B. LAMAR.

Messrs. R. T. GIBSON and THOMAS M. NORWOOD, two defeated candidates for the Legislature, considered themselves bound to reply to Mr. LAMAR's card, and did so in a communication of considerable length, the principal part of which consisted of personal allusions of altogether local interest. Mr. R. T. GIBSON concluded his card as follows:

"Appealing, therefore, as I do to this record as well as to the memories of all men in this community for the *truth* of what I now say, I hereby emphatically denounce S. B. LAMAR as a vile slanderer and calumniator."

Mr. T. M. NORWOOD declined to join Mr. GIBSON in thus characterizing Mr. LAMAR, alleging the "obligations resting on him as a professor of the Christian religion," but declaring, nevertheless, that he would henceforth treat "him and his vagaries with silent contempt."

Mr. LAMAR did not reply to Mr. GIBSON's epithets with a challenge—he contented himself with publishing in the *News* a card a column in length, repelling the insinuations and charges made against him. The following paragraph from this card is all of it that has any interest for the public:

"In regard to my letter to Mayor WOOD, the defence already made is all-sufficient to all who can appreciate an argument—but lest the '*amazement*' professed by these gentlemen about corresponding with enemies, mislead any one, let me say that correspondence for the benefit of one's country, in time of war, with alien enemies, has been practiced by people in all ages and in all countries, often resulting in great advantages. In this case I knew that Earl RUSSELL had declared in 1861 that a single vessel passing into or out of a port, *by permission of the blockading party*, would at once *cancel the blockade* as to all neutrals, and though I was aware that he might not act upon it, yet I did believe the Emperor of the French, who has a large quantity of tobacco rotting in Virginia, would gladly avail of such a legal ground to open our ports—and but for the interception of my letter such might have been the result. But our faithful legislator, lover of peace and order, and once a Judge, if he has not instigated popular violence against me, has at least intimated that I deserved to be mobbed. I will not characterize this portion of his communication as it deserves, and as I am sure it must be received by every good citizen. He ought to know that there is not money enough in the Confederacy, with all his influence, that could induce any man in this community to offer me violence for that cause, and I spurn his intimation with the indignation it merits."

The Five Points Mission—Site of the Old Brewery.

Rev. J. N. SHAFF

CHARLES DICKENS,

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. Household Edition. Illustrated from Drawings by F. O. C. DARLEY and JOHN GILBERT. New-York: SHELDON & Co.

This is emphatically the season to welcome a new and sumptuous edition of the works of CHARLES DICKENS, which Messrs. SHELDON & Co. are giving to the public, arrayed in the choicest elegance of the Riverside Press, and illustrated by some of the most felicitous designs of the forcible pencil of DARLEY. It is consoling to find in these evil days of rebellion that literature is not particularly suffering with the times. Indeed, so far from this being the case, we have noticed, within the last year or two, a growing improvement—a higher standard adopted by our publishers. There may be fewer books issued, but they are of more value; and they are certainly better presented in print and paper. If something more is charged for them, the purchaser gets more in proportion for his money. We have noticed in these times a recurrence to the old standard literature of the seventeenth century, in the republication of the works of BACON, Sir THOMAS BROWN, FULLER, and others of that class, which is a most favorable sign of the moral cultivation and intellectual development of the country; for with the worthies of the past, to think is to feel, and to feel is to think. There is a healthy manliness—a bracing tone in their writings suited to a period like the present. These men knew the pressure of civil conflicts—for England was nurtured to greatness by such periods of trial; and now they speak to us as if no centuries were intervening. Old FULLER'S *Good Thoughts in Bad Times*, republished the other day, reads as if some thoughtful spiritual counselor had just written it for our meditations. Taking up not long since HOWELL'S letters, a volume full of the best table-talk of a gentleman of the age of CHARLES I., we came upon an epistle which we rubbed our eyes at reading—it seemed so like an expression of our own situation, such as we may find in the correspondence of to-day. The war, evidently, is not injuring sound literature. Our publishers, more than ever, devote themselves to standard authors; and the times are likely to produce authors who in their turn will become standard.

Beside the good heart in sending forth so luxurious an edition as this of DICKENS at this time, the holiday season of the year, is particularly appropriate for a recognition of his genius. No author of modern times has so much of the good cheer of Christmas about him, or brings such a full flavor of the jolly Saint Nicholas into company. WASHINGTON IRVING is undoubtedly a Christmas author whom it would be treasonable to all that is amiable to forget; but he carries us back to a Christmas of the past; DICKENS brings the old Christmas into the present out of bygone centuries and remote manor-houses, into the living homes of the very poor of to-day. Who but he has described such a Christmas dinner as that of Bob Cratchit, in the *Carol* with that wonderful goose of which "every one had enough, and the youngest Catchits, in particular, were steeped in sage and onions to the eyebrows."

The invention of DICKENS is prodigious. Who has filled, and well filled, such a number of volumes with so little assistance from the books of others? His library has been the capacious world of London, and living men and women his volumes of reference. There is hardly a quotation in all his writings; but he is quoted everywhere. Examples from his stories rise to the lips of orators and flow from the pens of editors in their leading articles, in illustration of great practical truths, as CERVANTES and LE SAGE before him have furnished their anecdotes of life and manners. The characters of SCOTT—their sayings and doings—live thus on the tongues of men; but no other author, since FIELDING, has had this omnipresence of fame save DICKENS. Try it with BULWER or even THACKERAY in company, and how pedantic and far-fetched the roundabout explanations you will be driven into will appear. But everybody knows Pickwick as well as he does his father, and the sayings of Mrs. Nickleby, Squeers, Pecksniff, and a hundred others, are current coin in conversation. DICKENS' humor may sometimes be grotesque; but there is most likely an essential truth at bottom, and time and experience will prove it. We have thought some things odd enough in his writings on first perusing them; but as we have got older we have seen so many odder things in the world, that we are not disposed to question the probabilities any further.

There was that severe test of DICKENS' reputation in this country, the publication in 1842 of the *American Notes for General Circulation*. We remember with what a howl of indignation it was received, how crude, forced, unnatural, positively untrue, it was all pronounced. The picture of the Mississippi, with the rough humanities on its banks, it must be admitted, did not then secure the author much of our admiration. Have we had no occasion to think better of him since? Have we not, are we not now, making war, physical war, on the elements of person and character which he then sportively—with some seriousness in his book, too—tilted at with a harmless pen. We use muskets now. Look at that grim interpolated chapter which then appeared to so many of us as an ugly piece of impertinence, if nothing worse, in which the chains of the long-enduring African race were clanked in our ears, to raise in us the feeling of humanity and brotherhood. It was then thought shocking, positively shocking, a something not to be mentioned to good citizens, a series of statements—though for every word there was a quotation from a Southern newspaper—if not exaggerated or absolutely false, yet at least highly indelicate and unnecessary to be called up;—and now to-night, as we write, there is an exhibition at a public meeting in the heart of New-York, of a slave redeemed from Southern Slavery by the war,—a man branded on the forehead with the name of his master, and the real chains and whips are jingled and cracked in our hearing. We do not dispute the evidence now. Sir WALTER SCOTT might at any time set us all talking of Anglo-Saxon Slavery a thousand years old; but it was a social anachronism for one to write of American Slavery, living and cotemporary, of which he had been an eye-witness. These things repelled them; but the man did his duty. He felt that he had a higher vocation than simply to amuse, and that an Englishman, on such a question, was not to be bribed to silence by dinners, however excellent, and hospitality, however tumultuous. He suffered for this, and his American Notes have hardly since gained the reputation to which they were entitled as pictures of living manners. They were published twenty-one years ago—time for the Republic to be of age—and it has grown in that interval. If you will look into that book now—and Messrs. SHELDON should by all means include it in their edition—you will find it strangely prophetic.

Hear, for instance, what he then wrote of certain "upholders of Slavery in America. It is a notable passage as he speaks of "all those owners, breeders, nears, buyers and sellers of slaves, who will, *until the bloody chapter has a bloody end*, own, breed, use, buy and sell them at all hazards; who doggedly deny the horrors of the system, in the teeth of such a mass of evidence as never was brought to bear on any other subject, and to which the experience of every day contributes its immense amount; *who would, at this or any other moment, gladly involve America in a war, civil or foreign, provided that it had for its sole end and object the assertion of their right to perpetuate Slavery*, and to whip, and work, and torture slaves, unquestioned by any human authority, and unassailed by any human power; who, when they speak of freedom, mean the freedom to oppress their kind, and to be savage, merciless and cruel: and of whom every man on his own ground, in Republican America, is a more exacting, and a sterner, and a less responsible despot, than the Caliph Haroun Alraschid, in his angry robe of scarlet."

We trust the man has not been altogether led astray by the fogs of interest, prejudice or what not, which have darkened the vision of BROUGHAM, BULWER, and so many other Englishmen of his class during this struggle. The journal over which he presides, *All the Year Round*, has, we are fain to admit, shown no particular sympathy for the Northern cause, which so pleasant a literary companion of the great reading public of his country might be expected to exhibit—perhaps preferring the belligerent miscreants as more picturesque—highwaymen and pirates, in the perversity of human nature, often proving more entertaining than honest men. Yet we have heard of no particular exhibition of feeling by Mr. DICKENS himself, which would lead us to believe that he has been recreant to the principles of his youth, and arrayed himself in opposition to human liberty and happiness, on the side of a Confederacy whose infamy he once so prophetically described.

His cheerful, humorous, earnest pages in those numerous volumes are at war with any such supposition. He is quite too much of a reformer for that. Were he inclined to any such waywardness of feeling, he would be rebuked by those thoughtful, pathetic illustrations by DARLEY, who has penetrated his profounder studies of character, and given new force and meaning to his most passionate and tender scenes. There is frequently a depth of emotion in these designs far beyond the ordinary range of the works of fiction of the day. Much of this is undoubtedly due to the genius of the artist, who labors in an independent spirit, and infuses into his sketches the intensity of his own convictions. In the representation of old age especially, Mr. DARLEY grapples fearlessly with his subject, and brings a powerful imagination to the aid of his author. At the other extreme of life, in portraying the innocence and beauty of ingenuous childhood he is equally at home. In a score of choice plates in the volume you will find these traits of character, varied with others lighter and gayer, reflecting—more than that, invigorating—the text of this great student of human passions and manners.

CHRISTMAS IN THE BOOKSTORES.

Books for Presents—What the Publishers Have Done for the Holidays.

—The diligent reader of the publishers' advertisements in the NEW-YORK TIMES, will have little to learn respecting the attractions set forth by our Book Houses in anticipation of the business requirements of that time-honored period, dear to old and young—the *Christmas Holidays*. Still, it may be useful to group in one view some of the leading novelties which they now offer in great abundance to the oftentimes bewildered purchaser. The gradual encroachment of Christmas, as a social festival, on the old Knickerbocker anniversary of New Year's Day, is a noticeable fact of recent growth. Within the memory of many storekeepers it was but little regarded, and the establishment of Messrs. STANFORD & SWORDS, the Episcopal booksellers, was the only one that was closed in Broadway. Now it is as a business holiday kept as the most important of the year, and the purchases of books, fancy articles, &c., for presents at "Christmas Tyde," far exceed those made in the following week, in anticipation of New Year's Day. A walk in Broadway at this season is a high æsthetic treat, so lavish is the wealth of ornamental art displayed to tempt the varying tastes of the buyers, whether intent upon securing some token for the one beloved object that shall speak—more eloquently than words—in the giver's absence, of what most he wishes yet fears to say, or with a less romantic purpose of filling the children's stockings with gifts from Santa Claus. Leaving to more imaginative chroniclers the task of celebrating the rainbow-tinted, silken and satin tissues—the gorgeous-hued porcelain—the glittering bullion and sparkling gems—and the perfect wilderness of toys that attract one at every step in this far-famed thoroughfare, we shall briefly note some of the leading "specialties" of the different publishing and bookselling houses.

The store of Messrs. D. APPLETON and Co. (Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,) towers above all competitors, as the "Stuarts" of literature; a vast emporium where all tastes may be gratified with the choicest productions of home and foreign presses. With characteristic foresight the firm seems to have early appreciated the capabilities of the rising art of photography, they have long connected with their book business a depot for its various productions—stereoscopes, cartes de visite, &c., and the two chief illustrated books of the season published by Messrs. APPLETON are produced by this process. To issue a single volume at the price of *fifty dollars* a copy, is of itself a sign of these remarkable times, but no one can inspect *the Lights and Shadows of the New-York Picture Galleries*, without owning the potentiality of wealth to minister to the delight of the eye and the instruction of the mind. A superb folio, richly bound in antique morocco, and containing pictorial gems from private collections in this City, reproduced with a fidelity that puts engraving to the blush, is indeed a noble testimony to the encouragement of art now afforded by the merchant princes of New-York, as it was in old times by their predecessors in Italy and Holland. The paintings photographed are mostly of the modern continental schools, though the names of LEUTZE, HUNTINGDON, INGHAM, &c., show that American Art is justly appreciated. A volume of similar size and price, *The Dusseldorf Gallery*, represents with equal fidelity, fifty-two of the best pictures from that celebrated collection which contributed so materially to the Art education of New-York. Now that the originals are dispersed, and that some of the finest have found their way back to Europe, the interest of this work is immeasurably increased, and it will always be cherished as a souvenir of the pleasant memories connected with the Gallery, so long one of the most attractive resorts of our City—the creation of private munificence that sought its reward in the elevation of public taste. Messrs. APPLETONS' other new presentation books are *The Wreath of Beauty*, for 1864; an elegant volume, embellished with sixteen steel portraits and appropriate letterpress, original and select; edited by JOHN R. G. HASSARD. *The Golden Wreath*, a smaller work of miscellaneous character, also beautifully illustrated; and the *The Snow-Flake Album, Cloud Crystals*, collected and edited by a Lady. At first sight, this handsome quarto, with its novel representation of beautiful geometrical forms, looks like a Euclid made attractive, but closer inspection shows they are all Nature's own handiwork, delineated not by line and rule, but owing their beauty to the unerring laws that can mold a tear, and "keep the planets in their course." The miscellaneous stock of Messrs. APPLETON, adapted for presents, is well described in their *Holiday List of Fine Books*, where it is sought to combine the useful with the attractive. Perhaps no more desirable work can be found than a copy of that great literary enterprise, *The New American Cyclopedia*, which, in every variety of binding, and put up in cases of appropriate design, forms a conspicuous feature of their store. Among their late foreign importations are DOYLE'S *Old English Chronicle*, a work that has won high encomiums from the English press for the beauty of its illuminations, executed by new processes, in *fac simile* of the original drawings, with great brilliancy and effect; and *The Book of the Royal Horticultural Society*, a noble quarto, a memorial volume to the services of Prince ALBERT in the cause of science and art, richly illustrated with photographs and illuminations. *Bibles* and *Prayer-Books* have long been a leading branch of Messrs. APPLETON'S business, and the artistic taste of the binder seems taxed to the uttermost to array them in the most novel and elegant garbs of the richest material.

Mr. G. P. PUTNAM (No. 441 Broadway) relies on attractions comparatively few in number, but of the most sterling and solid character. WASHINGTON IRVING, indeed, is the presiding genius of the establishment, and the publisher who, alone among "the trade" of the time, discerned the enduring value of his writings, deserves all the success that his enterprise in presenting them in the most beautiful and attractive styles can receive. It is needless to praise the new *Artists' Edition of the Sketch-Book*—confessedly one of the finest books ever produced in this country. The public have shown, unmistakably, their appreciation of it by the exhaustion of the first edition, which contains, of course, the finest impressions of the illustrations—one hundred and twenty-three in number. The existing orders cannot be filled till February, the earliest time that the second edition can be produced. Of less sumptuous copies of IRVING'S works now, completed by the conclusion of the *Life and Letters*, and forming, altogether, twenty-six volumes, Mr. PUTNAM'S list comprises twenty varieties of styles and prices, including the "National" and the "Sunnyside" editions; while the *Life of Washington*, the *vade mecum* for every American, can be had separately at every price from $7 50 to $110. BAYARD TAYLOR'S popular writings form another of Mr. PUTNAM'S publications, and are offered in a set—attractive to the youthful taste, that delights in tales of travel—of ten handsome volumes. *The Rebellion Record*, now extending to six noble volumes, is perhaps too suggestive of painful memories to serve as a gift-book, but deserves mention here for the number and beauty of the illustrations, comprising a complete portrait gallery of the notabilities of the day, civil and military, to the number of seventy-six.

Messrs. SHELDON & Co.'s (No. 335 Broadway,) special contribution to the Literature of the season is an elegant edition of *The Christmas Tales* of CHARLES DICKENS, in a compact little quarto volume, illustrated with fine engravings on steel from Mr. DARLEY'S celebrated drawings. The execution of these is an artistic honor, greater than the writings of DICKENS have received in their native country, and testifies to the enterprise of his American publishers. Messrs. SHELDON & Co., also issue the elegant Riverside Edition of DICKENS' whole works, and the well-known impressions of standard Historical and Literary works, MILMAN, HALLAM, CARLYLE, MONTAIGNE, BURTON, &c., from the same celebrated press. The production of these marked an era in American publishing, and handsomely bound copies, such as Messrs. SHELDON offer in large selection, form presents that combine intrinsic value with the greatest mechanical perfection of execution. Juvenile Books will also be found there in quantity almost numberless: *The Rose Morton Series* in 6 volumes; ABBOT'S *Rollo Books* in 14 volumes; *Hallie Stories* in 6 volumes; *The Oakland Stories* in 8 volumes; *The Geldart Series* in 8 volumes; Mrs. PHELPS, *Sunnyside Series* in 8 volumes, and PARLEY'S *Cottage Library* in 12 volumes, being only a few of the more popular books addressed to young readers from this House.

Mr. CHARLES SCRIBNER'S (No. 124 Grand-street, near Broadway) illustrated edition of Dr. HOLLAND'S New-England Idyl, *Bitter-Sweet*, is a volume seldom surpassed for elegance of execution and a certain homogeneous feeling, which shows that artist and author have worked in concert for the embellishment of a theme consonant to their tastes and pursuits. His elegant library editions of Dean STANLEY'S *Jewish and Eastern Churches*, CRAIK'S *History of English Literature*, MARSH'S *Lectures on the English Language*, CONEYBEAN and HOWISON'S *Life and Labors of St. Paul*, and other standard works, in addition to the ever-popular books by "Timothy Titcomb, when handsomely bound, attract general attention as presentation volumes of substantial character. At the same address, the importing firm of SCRIBNER & COMPANY offer an assortment of fine English books, probably second in extent and variety to none in this City. They are the importers of Messrs. BLACKWOOD & SON'S superb illustrated edition of AYTOUN'S *Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers*, with designs by J. NOEL PATON—undoubtedly the finest gift-book of the season; and have just received Mr. MURRAY'S elegant edition of Mrs. BARBAULD'S *Hymns for Children*, a perfect gem book illustrated. Mr. BOHN'S *Illustrated* and other Libraries may also be found here, and have won a world-wide reputation for sterling excellence combined with moderate cost.

Mr. JAMES G. GREGORY, (No. 46 Walker-street,) the publisher of the beautiful illustrated edition of COOPER'S Novels, has brought out for this season *Christmas Poems and Pictures*, a collection of carols, songs and descriptive pieces, relating to that festival, choicely illustrated with designs by BIRKET FOSTER and others. *Christ was Born on Christmas Day*, a carol, with illustrations by JOHN A. HOWS, is a novel attempt to unite the peculiarities of mediæval art with the perfection of modern execution, and will attract attention from its original character. *The Vagabonds*, a ballad, by J. F. TROWBRIDGE, is illustrated by DARLEY in the same style as Dr. MOORE'S *Santa Claus*, published last year, and bids fair to obtain equal popularity. Several elegantly-attired new juvenile books form part of Mr. GREGORY'S Christmas stock. *Little Bird Blue*, illustrated songs for children, &c., all displaying taste and finish.

Mr. JAMES MILLER (No. 522 Broadway) is successor to the old-established house of C. S. FRANCIS & Co., which, in bygone days, retained almost a monopoly of the supply of books for young people. Mr. MILLER has contrived to keep up this branch of business with energy and success. His list of juvenile books is a long one, and includes some of the older favorites, as *Æsop's Fables*, *Gulliver's Travels*, &c., now almost displaced from the nursery by the overwhelming supply of more modern books. He publishes Mrs. BROWNING'S Poems in various attractive forms, and is agent for the Boston houses TICKNOR & FIELDS, J. E. TILTON & Co., and others, whose publications will be found at his store. For a general collection of the best cotemporary literature in handsome bindings, there are few places where the purchaser is more likely to be suited to his taste, than at Mr. MILLER'S.

Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS' immense list of publications affords ample variety for the selection of books for presents without the necessity of any special exertion for that end on their part. *Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution*; *The Illuminated and Pictorial Bible*; *The Land and the Book*, by Dr. THOMSON; sets of *Harper's Magazine*, complete to the present time in twenty-seven volumes; *The Poets of the Nineteenth Century*, and many others of equal value, are books that must always retain their present high place in the popular favor. For juvenile books it is sufficient to name *Abbott's Illustrated Histories*; *Rainbow* and *Lucky Series*, and *Franconia Stories*; *Harpers' Story Books* and *Henry Mayhew's Series for the Young*, to show that the resources of the house in this branch are on as extensive a scale as the other departments of their unrivaled business. A small, but by no means unimportant concomitant of Christmas, which habit has now made a thing to look for and expect, is DICKENS' new Christmas story. It has just been issued by Messrs. HARPERS, and *Mrs. Lirriper's Lodgings* will please as a careful study of a peculiar phase of English life, with occasional touches of nature that show a master hand.

Mr. GEORGE W. CARLETON, (No. 413 Broadway,) whose activity is conspicuous in most branches of literature, concentrates his energies on the production of one Christmas book, but that is one of very attractive character. *The Central Park*, justly the pride of New-York, is its subject, and by the aid of photographic views, taken with peculiar care, and with all the latest modern improvements of that progressive art, a complete idea is given of the various scenes—pastoral, picturesque, classic, and romantic—combined by the skill of the designer, in that highly favored spot. The letter-press illustrative of the Central Park especially, and the whole subject of parks and places of recreation for the people generally, is by Mr. PERKINS, of the *Independent*, who forms a faithful guide to the stranger through this enchanted domain. Altogether, the volume is an imposing one, in its sober and substantial morocco binding, and will compare advantageously with any book of the season.

Mr. WM. H. BIDWELL, of the *Eclectic Magazine*, (No. 5 Beekman-street,) has brought out a volume with many claims to notice among books of its class. It is *The Imperial Courts of Europe*, France, England, Russia, Prussia, Italy and Austria. It is richly illustrated with portraits of Sovereigns, Ministers, &c., accompanied by authentic biographical sketches, and an Introduction by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the whole forming a handsome volume, resplendent in morocco and gold.

For Catholic book-buyers, Mr. JAMES B. KIRKER, No. 599 Broadway, presents every advantage, in his fine stock of richly bound books, &c.

We have thus run through some of the prominent features of the book-trade for the present Christmas, but the subject is far from being exhausted. Of articles common to all establishments, as the indispensable photographic albums, &c., we have said nothing, as this universality is well understood. Though we believe booksellers, as a body, have no reason to complain, yet, if the paramount duty of buying books—"the great civilizers"—as a portion, at least, of every family list of presents, was well understood, their business would be much increased, and the great interests of humanity forwarded in the same proportion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Eighth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 18, 1863.

$14,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, Co.	101¾	50	Harlem R.	92
2,000	U. S. 6s, 1y. c...N	98⅞	200	do	91⅝
5,000	Ind. War L.	96	200	Reading R.	115
2,000	N. C. State 6s	58	100	do	114⅜
1,000	do. Con. R.	52¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.	127⅜
3,000	Mo. St. 6s	65¼	50	M. S. & N. I. R.	84⅝
5,000	M. 6s, 1s. to H. & St. J. R.	87	700	do	85
10,000	Fr. 3d M. Bs, s15	111	400	do	84¾
500	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M.		500	do	85
	St. Fd. B.	122⅜	100	do	b15 85
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	109	400	do	s30 85¾
1,000	C., B. & Q. 8s, 1st	123	400	Ill. Cen. R. S.	119⅝
500	Ill. Can. Bs	118¾	600	do	119
1,000	A. & T. H. 1. B.	83	100	do	s30 118⅝
10,000	A. & T. H. 2 M. P.	91	500	do	118¾
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	78⅝	200	Miss. & Mo. R.	39
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	103⅝	2000	Cl. & Pitts. R.	103¾
7,000	Clev. & P. 4th	85¾	200	do	b15 103⅝
2,000	At. G. W. & O. I. M.	96¾	300	do	103¾
25,400	Amer. Gold	151⅜	300	do	s7 103¾
20,000	do	151⅞	500	do	103⅝
25	Canton Co.	34⅞	1000	do	b10 103⅝
25	do	35	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	s30 103
100	do	34⅜	250	do	b10 103¾
250	do	34⅜	100	do	103
350	Mar. Min. Co.	35	160	do	b10 117
150	do	b30 35⅜	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	58
100	do	b15 35	250	do	57⅜
150	Pacific Mail	212	100	do	b15 58
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	134	500	Tol. & Wab. R.	52
100	do	b10 134	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	85
100	do	133⅜	700	do	84½
50	Erie R.	s30 107⅜	200	do	84⅜
400	do	107⅜	100	do	b10 84⅜
750	do	107⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	48⅜
500	do	s30 107⅜	500	do	48⅜
50	do	b10 107⅞	400	do	48
500	do	s10 107⅞	5	do	47
10	Hud. R. R.	126	100	do	s30 48⅜
100	do	127	100	do	s10 48
400	do	b3 127⅜	100	Chic. & Alt.	84
11	Rome & Water. R.	100	100	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	93

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Co. C.	110	50	Canton Co.	34⅞
28,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. c. N	98⅜	250	Mich. Cen. R.	128
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	59	100	do	s30 128
9,000	Mo. State 6s	66¼	700	M. S. & N. I. R.	86
3,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes Oct. & Ap	106⅞	500	do	85⅝
			100	do	85⅞
75,000	Am. Gold	172½	150	do	85⅞
250	Cum. Coal Pref	45½	200	do	s30 85⅞
500	do	45⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	119¾
200	do	45	600	do	119
700	do	45	400	Clev. & Pitts.	s10 108⅜
100	do	s30 44⅜	300	do	b10 108⅜
100	do	s30 44⅜	500	do	108⅜
100	Quicks. M. Co.	63	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	109
250	do	62½	500	do	108⅜
50	do	62½	100	do	b15 109
200	do	b30 63⅜	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	119
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	213	500	Chi. & R. I.	118
50	do	b30 214	600	do	s10 118
400	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅛	100	do	b30 118¾
700	do	134⅜	650	do	118¾
1250	Erie R.	108½	100	do	s30 117⅝
1000	do	108⅝	100	do	b30 117⅜
100	do	b30 108⅝	100	do	s15 118
100	do	s30 108⅜	50	do	118⅜
100	do	s30 108⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	s10 86⅜
500	do	b30 108⅜	700	do	85⅜
1000	Hudson R. R.	128	300	do	s30 85⅜
100	do	124⅛	100	A. & T. H. R.	62½
600	Reading R.	115	300	Chic. & N. W.	49
1100	do	115⅜	250	do	48⅜
100	do	opg. 115⅜	300	do	48⅜
100	do	b30 115⅜	300	do	b30 48⅜

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	c. 151⅞	100	Reading R. ex-div.	114⅜
400	Erie Railway	108⅜	200	Gal. & Chic	s3 108¾
700	do	108⅜	50	do	108¾
500	do	s3 108	100	do	b10 108¾
200	do	b3 108⅜	450	Chic. & R. I.	118⅜
400	do	b10 108⅜	500	do	s3 118⅜
200	do	b3 108⅜	350	do	118⅜
700	do	s3 108⅜	500	do	s3 118⅜
1700	do	108⅜	100	do	s3 118¾
1000	do	108⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	48
100	do	s3 108¾	100	do	b3 48¾
300	Hudson R. R.	b3 127⅜	100	do	b3 48
100	do	127¾	100	do	48¾
100	do	127⅜	1600	P., Ft. W. & C.	85
100	Mich. Cen. R.	128	100	do	b3 85
200	do	128⅜	100	Canton Co.	34⅞
400	M. S. & N. I.	85¾	50	do	34⅞
100	do	c 85¾	200	do	45⅜
200	do	c 85⅜	300	Cumb. Coal	45⅜
50	do	b3 85¼	300	do	45⅜
100	do	s3 85	100	do	s10 44⅜
400	Ill. Central	119¾	100	do	s15 44⅜
600	do	s3 119¾	300	do	45⅜
100	do	b10 119⅜	400	Quartz Hill M. Co.	10¾
100	Cleve. & Pitts.	s10 108⅜	100	do	b3 10¾
200	do	b5 108⅜	1000	Bucks Co. L. Co.	1¾
1100	do	108⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

50	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅜	100	Harlem R.	91¾
200	do	134⅜	200	Ill. Cen. R.	119¾
200	do	s3 134⅜	200	Cleve. & P. R.	108⅜
200	do	bnw. 134⅜	200	do	s10 108⅜
650	Erie Railroad	108⅜	400	do	108⅜
600	do	s3 108⅜	100	do	108⅜
1500	do	108⅜	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	108⅜
300	do	b10 108⅜	50	Chic. & R. I. R.	s20 117¾
3000	do	s3 108⅜	800	do	118¾
1500	do	b3 108⅜	300	do	118¾
1400	do	b3 10 ⅜	50	Chic. & N. W.	49
800	do	s10 108⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	85
300	Erie R. Prf.	103	300	do	s3 85
100	do	s3 103⅜	200	do	85¼
700	Hud. Riv. R.	127⅜	500	Canton Co.	b3 33
100	do	b30 129	100	do	35
600	Reading R. ex-d.	b2 115⅜	200	Cumb. Coal	s15 45
500	do	115⅞	600	do	45⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.	128⅜	100	Mar. Min. Co.	35
200	M. S. & N. I.	b3 85¾	400	Quartz Hill M. Co.	10¾
450	do	85⅝	100	do	11

FRIDAY, Dec. 18—P. M.

While the subscriptions to the Five Million National Bank of this City were still pending, there was no disposition on the part of its friends to refer publicly to the industrious and, in many instances, private and sinister efforts made on the Street and through the Anti-Government papers, to prejudice the Bank and the National System, of which it will constitute an important part in this Metropolis, by representing both as hostile to the local Banks of New-York. Now, however, that the establishment of the Bank is secured to the maximum amount proposed at the outset—being two millions in excess of the contemplated minimum—it may not be improper to say, that no such hostility is either contemplated, or in any sense desired, by its projectors, or by the Government at Washington. There will be no conflict of interests other than the ordinary and honorable competition for business, which the creation of a corresponding sum of new capital under the Free Banking Law of New-York would as well give rise to, unless provoked by the Associated City Banks themselves. The good sense of nine-tenths of their managers forbid the public to look for such provocation. There can be no successful opposition, certainly, from these gentlemen, either individually or in their associated capacity, to the smooth and convenient operation of the National System, or to its employment as part of the machinery of the Treasury. The National Banking Loan, established by Congress last March, was not left at loose ends in its relation to the Treasury or the Currency, to be defeated in its practical operation by mere local opposition of any nature whatever. Some of its details are no doubt imperfect, but this fault, whether immediately corrected or not, has no relation to the power of the Government to make the Currency secured and issued under it part and parcel of the machinery of the Government, to the extent that its Finance Minister thinks proper and finds it convenient to employ it. It is made receivable for all Revenues, other than Customs, and for all Loans to or Deposit with the Government. And it can and will be paid out on all disbursing warrants and checks, other than for interest upon the Public Debt, including the reimbursement of Certificates of Indebtedness and other interest-bearing Treasury paper, except such as may be fundable into long-date Stocks. This power, and the exercise of the further authority to make the National Banks the depositaries of the Government, will assuredly engraft this Currency, and all Drafts and Checks drawn to be paid in it, upon the general business of the country.

Assuming that more than one-tenth of the fifty enlightened Bankers and Merchants who direct the exchanges at the Clearing House, could be found ready to attempt the experiment of refusing the Checks and Notes of the National Banks, whether issued here or elsewhere, it may be respectfully suggested that their own business, and not that of the National System of the Government, would be the greatest, if not the only sufferer. All parties might, at the outset, be slightly inconvenienced, but the Disbursing Officers of the War and Navy Departments, and the Treasurer of the United States himself, would not the less draw their checks upon these Banks, and upon the New-York office of the Treasurer, payable in their Circulating Notes. The law makes the latter a legal tender *to* the Government for everything except Customs, and *from* the Government for everything except Interest on the Funded Debt—and the Principal when it becomes payable. What then would be the working of any attempt to discredit the Warrants of the Treasury on the Checks of Disbursing Officers upon the Treasury Office here or upon the National Banks, all being directed to employ the National Bank Currency, but temporary inconvenience to the dealers with the Associated Banks, and ultimate loss of the accounts of all such dealers who have business with the Government or its War and Navy Disbursing Agents, or who had the maturing indebtedness of the former, which the Treasury can pay off in such Warrants made payable in such Currency if more convenient than ordinary Greenbacks? As it is not contemplated to increase the volume of the greenbacks, nor to continue their employment longer than the absolute necessities of the Treasury will require their use, it is not difficult to see that the Associated Banks would have about the same difficulty in getting rid of or in any way discrediting the National Bank Currency, in their daily transactions, as the greenback Treasury circulation itself, for which the National Bank currency will be gradually substituted in the business of the Government.

The leading Commissioners and subscribers to the Five Million Bank, as far as we are advised, expect to encounter no difficulty of this nature, when the bank goes into active operation, and becomes, as it soon will do, one of the depositaries of the Treasury, and the correspondent and depositary of very many of the National Banks out of town, which latter will also be depositaries of the Treasury in their respective localities to the extent of ning the proper securities with the Government. Whether the bank will solicit or be solicited to become a member of the Clearing-House, is of less importance to the National Banks (and of no importance whatever to the Government) than to the local banks. The old Philadelphia Banks promptly recognized the First National Bank established in that city, before the question involved anything more than the clearing of the local checks drawn upon it. And it is a pleasure to know that, while certain circulars and pamphlets against the new system have been freely circulated from the office of the Clearing-House, nothing has yet transpired with the banks, as an Association, to indicate the hostile action which this recent discussion may have led a portion of the bank people in this City to anticipate.

The advices from the other side, that the rate of interest is up to 8 ℔ cent. at the Bank of England, and even higher in some of the Continental Capitals, imparted rather more firmness to Gold and Bills on London to-day. Late last evening, when the news came in, Gold went up as high as 152@152¼ ℔ cent., and the same party who bought at this advance sold some of the Railway Shares at a decline of 1@1½ ℔ cent. from the highest points of yesterday. This morning, however, the Street and Stock Exchange Board were not disposed to act upon this impression of the news, and the decline in Stocks was fully recovered before the day was over, and the rise in Gold not so well supported. The Government Securities were quite as firm as yesterday, and several descriptions in better demand. The subscriptions to the Popular Loan amount to $839,600. The market for Money works quietly at 7 ℔ cent. per annum. Both the Banks and Treasury Office are now easy in Legal-tender Currency.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	106	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	92½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	101	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	74½
N. Y. Cen. 7s '65	109	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	114	Tol. & Wab. 2 seconds	87¼
Erie Sheds	111	Gal. & Chi. 1sts	112
Erie fourths, '80	106	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	103
Erie Bills, '88	104⅜	Chi. & R. I. firsts	107
Hudson R. bds	103	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	111
Har. seconds '66	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	98
Har. 3ds, '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	89¾
Scon. C. New 1sts, '83	12	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—ARABIAN GIANT—GIANT BOY AND GIRL, LILIPUTIAN KING, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES, TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN, &c., at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE MAGIC JOKE—THE FAIRY CIRCLE.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—LADIES BEWARE—BARBER OF ISLINGTON.

THEATRE FRANCAISE—LE MARI A LA CAMPAGNE.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOPE CHAPEL—STATUARY.

IRVING HALL—MUSICAL MATINEE.

BROOKLYN ATHENEUM—JEEMES PIPES OF PIPESVILLE.

WALLACK'S—MARRIED LIFE.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—THERESE—MAID WITH MILKING PAIL.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

By the arrival of the *Arago* at this port yesterday, we have advices from the Department of the South up to Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 15. Gen. GILLMORE again shelled Charleston on the night of the 10th inst., which provoked a general bombardment from the rebel batteries, to which ours replied for several hours. Rebel accounts of this affair we printed on Thursday. A magazine had exploded in Sumter, doing considerable damage. A tremendous gale had been blowing for several days, and had been so severe that the rebel obstructions in the harbor of Charleston were very seriously injured, sufficiently so, it was believed, to render them ineffective against our fleet. Large masses of timber bolted together firmly with iron, were floating down the channel and washing ashore on Morris Island. The sinking of the *Weehawken*, our special correspondent states to have been the result of carelessness.

The war in Tennessee still presents an occasional feature of interest. A dispatch from Chattanooga says that during the march of the column of reinforcements from Chattanooga to Knoxville, Gen. GRANGER'S corps got in advance of a train of ammunition belonging to LONGSTREET, while Gen. HOWARD'S corps was in the rear. There being no chance of escape, forty-two car-loads of ammunition, and two locomotives were run into the Tennessee River at Loudon.

From Cumberland Gap we learn that LONGSTREET'S forces advanced from Rogersville on Monday, the 14th, and engaged our advance at Beans' Station. The fighting appears to have been continued at intervals, and we gather from the dispatch that our forces were falling back for concentration. The rebels were said to have captured twenty-two wagons laden with Quartermaster's stores. Gen. WILCOX was at Tazewell, not far from Cumberland Gap.

The monotony of matters in the vicinity of the Army of the Potomac was considerably varied on Thursday night, during the heavy storm, by a rebel raid of quite an extensive character, upon the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, near Fairfax Station. One company of infantry, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York regiment, was guarding the bridge over Pope's Run, and were attacked by a brigade of rebel cavalry, under Gen. ROSSER, which came from the direction of Fredericksburgh. The company, however, made such a gallant stand that the rebels were finally obliged to decamp without doing any damage of any account. Gen. CORCORAN at once sent cavalry in pursuit of the rebels. Our loss was only two. The rebels sent back three ambulance loads of wounded to Fredericksburgh.

The guerrillas appear to be getting very troublesome on the Mississippi River, below Memphis. An arrival at Cairo on the 16th, from New-Orleans, reports the steamer *Brazil* as having been fired into and one man and three women killed and several wounded.

GENERAL NEWS.

Both Boards of the Common Council met in special session at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to take suitable notice of the death of Alderman ANDRE FROMENT. A message from Mayor OPDYKE, officially announcing the sad event, and highly eulogistic of the personal character of the deceased, was first presented to the Board of Aldermen, whereupon, Alderman OTTIWELL offered a series of resolutions of respect to his memory, and of condolence with his family in their bereavement; and, also, that the Common Council would attend his funeral, drape his seat in the Board with emblems of mourning, and take charge of the funeral through a joint special committee of six. The resolutions were adopted after remarks by Aldermen OTTIWELL and HARDY, eloquently praising the character of Alderman FROMENT. The message and resolutions were then transmitted to the Board of Councilmen, and on their presentation in that Board, Councilman BRANDON made a brief but very feeling speech of regret at the loss which the public sustained in the death of Alderman FROMENT, and of warm eulogy of his many virtues as a public officer and private citizen. The resolutions were then concurred in. This was the only business transacted, and both Boards immediately adjourned out of respect to the memory of their deceased associate. The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, from the deceased's late residence.

The Supervisors met, and had but a short session yesterday. A bill of "Miles O'Reilly" for "composing a ballad," and amounting to $500, was received, and referred to the Riot Damage Claim Committee. Some bills were passed, and the Board adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. next Tuesday.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* announces that the War Department has received information to the effect that there is little doubt but that the rebels have hanged the Captain, First Lieutenant and eighty men of a colored regiment, who were captured last June at Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi. It appears that the prisoners were conveyed into the country several miles and placed in close confinement. No intimation of their fate was given them. After several days, the two officers were taken out at dead of night, and word given out that they had escaped. It now appears that they were hanged without previous notice or even a semblance of a trial, in obedience to a secret order from the rebel Secretary of War. A few days afterward the other prisoners also disappeared mysteriously, and there is little doubt that they, also, were secretly murdered by an order of the Richmond authorities.

By telegraph from Leavenworth we have advices of a terrible snow storm on the plains by which many lives are supposed to have been lost, and much stock has perished. The snow was fourteen inches deep at Leavenworth, and much drifted.

The news from England of the rise of Bank interests made Gold 1@1¼ ℔ cent. firmer yesterday, and Exchange went up to 166 ℔ cent. The Stock market, which was disposed to yield soon after the news, left off firm, and generally upward.

Breadstuffs were active yesterday. Flour advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl.; Wheat, 1c.@2c. ℔ bushel; Corn, 2c.; Oats, 1c. ℔ bushel. Rye was down to $1 25@$1 34 ℔ bushel. Whisky was active at 84c.@90c., closing at 86c.@90c. ℔ gallon. Provisions were more sought after, and were in some instances firmer. Groceries were quiet. Cotton was depressed and declining. Tobacco was in less demand, owing to the high prices claimed by holders. Other articles were essentially unchanged. The Freight market was moderately active.

Congress and the War.

The new members of Congress seem determined, before doing anything else, to define their political positions. From the first day of their meeting there has been a steady flow of "resolutions" on the war, upon which members are called to vote. They have very little practical importance, and no member, whenever any distinct and definite measure is proposed, will feel in the least degree controlled by any vote he may have given on these resolutions. And yet the general tone and temper of the House may be inferred with a reasonable degree of accuracy from the action taken upon them. Mr. WOOD'S proposal to send Commissioners to Richmond, in the face of the distinct declaration of the rebel authorities, that peace was impossible except on the basis of independence, was not even allowed to come to a vote—being laid on the table very promptly, and by a large majority. Fifty-six members voted against the disposition of it,—many among them desiring its rejection without evasion of any sort. But the action of the House at that time probably settled the fate of all similar schemes for the remainder of the session. Mr. WOOD, himself, will not be likely to press his attention again upon the notice of Congress and the country. Indeed it is asserted that he has given in his adhesion to the decision of a Democratic caucus, that the Democracy shall sustain the war, and that all peace propositions will be abandoned. If they had taken this position at the outset of the war and maintained it consistently, the Democrats would have retained the confidence of the country. As it is, they have hopelessly lost it.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, a Border State Union man, seems to have been the most successful in embodying the sentiment of the House in a series of resolutions. The first drew clear and sharp the only line of distinction which can be recognized now in the practical politics of the country—that between patriots and traitors—avowing it to be the supreme duty of every American to prosecute the war until the Constitution is obeyed in every part of the Union, and opposing any armistice, intervention, mediation or proposition for peace so long as there are rebels in arms against the Government. This was very emphatically indorsed by a vote of 93 ayes to 54 nays. The second resolution declared it to be the duty of Congress to pass the necessary bills to supply men and money, and the duty of the people to render every aid in their power to the constituted authorities of the Government in crushing the rebellion; and this received 152 affirmative votes and only *one* against it.

These votes are very strong and very significant. They prove the determination of Congress, in spite of all party differences, to stand by the country, and they will be most heartily ratified and indorsed by the great body of the people. They may and do differ widely upon many questions which will become very important when the rebellion shall have been subdued; but until that time they will stand together in favor of the most vigorous and effective measures for its prosecution.

How We Apples Swim.

JEFF. DAVIS devoted a part of his message to considering what should be an "adequate remedy" for the injustice which he claims that the rebels have suffered at the hands of England. That which occurred to him first was to declare all our coasts under blockade, but this plan, he says, he cannot recommend, although in doing so the rebels "would but follow the precedent set by Great Britain and France in the Berlin and Milan decrees, and in the British orders in council at the beginning of the present century"—and the reason why he cannot recommend the rebel Congress to follow these precedents is that, as he says: "*We ourselves* protested against these very measures as signal violations of the law of nations."

Our readers will perceive from this statement, that all which has been said against the rebel Confederacy as an upstart Power, of recent as well as monstrous growth, was founded upon a mistake. It appears, from this, to have been old enough to protest against the action of foreign Powers half a century ago. History, as well as law and morals, society and government, will need a little reforming on this point by the slaveholders.

This little slip of the tongue on the part of Mr. DAVIS is very suggestive. It speaks of a habit of mind long indulged in by the Southern leaders, of considering themselves as the governing power of the United States, using the powers and the men of the Northern States as means and instruments, which sometimes hampered them, it is true, and gave them trouble, but were never anything but their instruments. So that, as is well known, when the rebellion was first put in motion, and the power of the people rose against it, the universal feeling at the South was that we had rebelled against our lawful masters, and that the people of the United States had no right to find fault with any change in the forms by which they, the rulers by the Divine Right of Slavery, chose to administer the Government, and they broke forth into one outcry against us for maintaining such an unjust war.

Events have opened their eyes somewhat, but the old habit will now and then break out, as now, when Mr. DAVIS says: "We, ourselves," when he means the United States. He forgot that he and his fellows had foolishly thrown away all that power and influence which they formerly helped to wield. Time and events will make them feel that they have now no part or lot in all the glories and all the remembrances which have given, and ever will give, an honored place among the nations of the earth to the United States and to its Government and to its flag, but that the bright traditions of the past and the hopes of the future, the principles which gave our fathers strength to build the mighty powers which they put in motion, all have fought and will fight against them and their falling cause, as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera.

The Movements Against the Reciprocity Treaty.

Several demonstrations have already been made in Congress against the Reciprocity Treaty with the British Provinces, with a view to secure its entire abrogation, or very material modification. A privilege was secured to each party in the treaty to discontinue it after a period of ten years, on due notice. That period expires in 1864. The question as yet has received no discussion in Congress; but it is plain that the body is in a temper to give our relations with Canada a complete overhauling.

The Treaty, as it has stood, has been, so far as American interests are concerned, almost a dead failure.

Its first object was the cultivation of a strong and intimate friendship with Canada. It was believed by our Government that freedom of commercial intercourse would so assimilate the interests and sentiments of the two countries as to bind them in unalterable friendship. Canada had little to return for the great advantages we gave her. Yet we felt that the ties could not be drawn too closely between two branches of the same great race situated side by side. But developments of Canadian feeling during this rebellion have demonstrated that this reciprocity measure has failed to secure that end. Though there has been no time in which we were without many staunch friends in Canada, it is still undeniable that until very lately—even if not at the present time—the unfriendly feeling toward us has greatly preponderated. From the commencement of the outbreak there was a constantly increasing sympathy with the South, and a corresponding animosity toward the National Government; and when the *Trent* affair occurred, this spirit culminated to a pitch that made it really a matter of doubt whether our worst enemies were North of us or South of us. At that day, and for a long time afterward, save the rebels themselves, there was not a people on the face of the earth who cherished toward us intenser hate, and wished us worse ill, than the great majority of these same Canadians. This feeling has not been merely an English feeling. It has been something quite distinct from that, and decidedly worse. Therefore we say, that one of the main purposes of the Reciprocity Treaty has failed. The treaty has not, as was designed, drawn Canada toward us. It seems, on the contrary, rather to have filled her with ill-will and arrogance. We are not certain that this spirit has not somewhat changed since our war-fortunes have improved. The Governor-General and Ministry, at least, now manifest a very fair disposition, and perhaps the people generally are coming to share this feeling. But unless this positively proves to be so, the impolicy of this or any other Reciprocity Treaty with the only part of the American Continent that turned against us in our dark day, should be a ruling consideration with us. It is plain that we cannot afford to be building up a permanent enemy on our border, who will ever seek to stab us when opportunity offers.

Before the treaty, the public mind of Canada was leavened to a very considerable extent with the annexation spirit. In fact, annexation would have been in time almost a physical necessity; for the Province could not live and thrive so shut up from free intercourse with the outer world. We opened our avenues to her, and from that time she ceased to be discontented, and the word annexation was never more heard from her. With good reason. The Reciprocity Treaty gave her all the advantages that could come from a membership of the American Union, with none of its liabilities.

There never was a more perfect misnomer than the designation of this agreement as a treaty of reciprocity. It never has secured a *reciprocity* worthy of the name. From the beginning the benefit was chiefly on one side, and by provincial management since, it has now become almost completely so. By its original terms it admitted nearly all the productions of Canada into the United States free of duty, and gave them free transit abroad; while our manufactured articles, introduced into Canada have, from the outset been subjected to import duties; and within the last few years these duties have been doubled on many of the most important articles, so that now there is a virtual prohibition. The prohibition is extended just so far as it can operate to build up the *manufacturing interests* of Canada. Where it cannot so operate, it gives place to a system of duties expressly designed to produce as much revenue as possible, whereby internal improvements can be sustained which shall divert the carrying trade of the Northwestern States as much as possible from our own great thoroughfares. This will tell with the greater effect, when our railroads come to feel, as they soon must, the full pressure of our war taxes, in their various direct and indirect forms.

The Treaty has been equally one-sided, in its operation, in respect to agricultural products. We have opened the way for Canada to the grain markets of the world, and enabled her to compete on equal terms with our own farmers. Without that license on our part, she would have been utterly unable to maintain any such competition. Her great outlet to the ocean is shut to all navigation for six months of the year, and during most of the other months is very unsafe. The proposed railroads from Quebec to Halifax, some seven hundred miles in length, are in a very high latitude, and would involve such cost of transportation that export of grain by such means must ever be quite out of the question. This agricultural "reciprocity" is an immense advantage to Canada, but to us an unqualified injury.

As in manufacturing and agricultural interests, so in commercial. Duties practically differential, through a change from specific to ad valorem, have been levied against our shippers, forwarders and merchants, tending to divert trade in tea, coffee, sugar, wine and other articles, from our Atlantic cities to Quebec and Montreal. By this increase, since the establishment of the treaty, these articles have to pay some twenty-five per cent. less when conveyed into Canada, via the St. Lawrence, than from the American cities on the bonded system. Such an inequality was never contemplated. It may be added, that while the free navigation of Lake Michigan has been of great advantage to the Canadians, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, intended as an equivalent, has been of little or no value to ourselves.

It is clearly the duty of our Government to remodel this Treaty throughout, or make an end of it altogether. Congress does well in turning to it so early.

THE LAMAR SCHEME FOR BREAKING THE BLOCKADE.—Our readers probably recollect the letter we published some weeks since from G. B. LAMAR, of Savannah, to Ex-Mayor WOOD, of this City, in which he proposed a partnership in a scheme for running the blockade, he to furnish the capital and WOOD to bribe some authorized officer of our Government to grant permission for the vessel to enter—the profits to be equally divided. Mr. WOOD denounced the letter as probably fictitious, but Mr. LAMAR acknowledged that it was genuine, and was vehemently abused in the Georgia papers for having sought to purchase favors of the Lincoln Government. We find in the Savannah *Republican* a card from Mr. LAMAR, in which he claims great credit for patriotic motives in making this proposition. It seems his object was not to make money, but to secure from the blockading Government permission for the passage of a single vessel, because that would at once destroy the blockade. He seems to think it would not have made the slightest difference how this permission was obtained. We think he would have been greatly mistaken in his calculations; indeed, we doubt whether he ever had any such hope or purpose. It seems much more like an afterthought to protect himself against the bitter censures of the rebel journals. His course in the matter involved him in a very sharp quarrel with two gentlemen of Savannah, who publish long cards in reply to his.

CITY CONVEYANCES.—We have received several communications concerning the discomforts connected with our omnibus and city-railroad management. It will do no good to publish them. The public authorities are utterly indifferent to the rights of the people in regard to these conveyances, and the Companies that own them are becoming daily more and more insolent in their exactions. The payment of fare gives no one a recognized right to any accommodation whatever. We never saw a car so full that the conductor would not cram half a dozen more into it, without the slightest regard to the comfort of those already in,—and we have seen policemen thrust four or five women into an omnibus already full. In Paris or in London, if a conductor were to admit an additional passenger after his vehicle is full, he would be liable to arrest. There is an officer in this City called Superintendent of the City Railroads. He receives a salary of $3,000 a year, and it is his duty to enforce all the rules and regulations upon the subject. Is there a man in New York who ever knew this officer to do a single act toward the performance of his duty? We venture to say that nine-tenths of the community did not know that there was such an officer in existence.

Amusements.

GERMAN OPERA.—The production of "Faust" last evening, by Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S company, was, in every way, a success. All the principal pieces of the opera were rendered with intelligence and good effect, many of the choruses being given with very remarkable *ensemble* and force. This was especially the case in the second act, (the Kerinesse,) and in the fourth, where, with the aid of the Arion Society, the soldiers' chorus brought down the house. The principal soloists were in excellent voice, Mme. FREDERICK distinguishing herself, and, in the third act, meriting all the applause that could be bestowed upon her. The fresh and charming voice of this lady needs but the ripening which singing will bring to it, because not only enjoyable in the highest degree, but in some respects remarkable. The music of *Margaret* lays easily within its compass, and was delivered with great good taste and skill. Herr HIMMER sang the Cavatina with clearness, and was generally painstaking and acceptable as *Faust*. Indeed, the performance, in all leading respects, was so good that we cannot help expressing the regret that the opera was not produced at an earlier period of the season. The house was magnificent—probably the largest that has ever assembled in the Academy. A few such would have insured the success of Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S season. "Faust" will be given on Monday, for the second and last time.

IRVING HALL.—If the weather be fine to-day, we advise our lady readers to improve the opportunity by visiting Irving Hall, where Mr. THEODORE THOMAS will give his ninth popular Musical Matinée. The programme is one of the best yet presented at these excellent entertainments. There are (for the orchestra) a Symphony, a Polka, a selection from "Faust," an Overture, a Waltz and a Polonaise. In the vocal department, that admirable artist, Mme. BORCHARD, will give RHODES' celebrated air and variations, singing subsequently in a trio from "Attilla," with Messrs. CASTLE and CAMPBELL, who have solos and concerted pieces of their own. As if to bribe the public into good humor, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS presents all the ladies who may be present to-day with a copy of CHARLES FRADEL'S latest and liveliest composition, the "Christmas Polka," which will also be played by the orchestra.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Second Concert of the twenty-second season will be given to-night at the Academy of Music. The orchestral pieces are BEETHOVEN'S Pastoral Symphony, GADE'S overture, "In the Highlands," and WAGNER'S overture to "Rienzi." A new morceau Symphonique called "Le Songe," by Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK, will also be performed for the first time. The soloists are Mme. VIRGINIA LORINI and Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—The fourth promenade Concert by the Band (DODWORTH'S) of this regiment, takes place to-night at Irving Hall. The programme is full and spirited. It is unnecessary to add that the attendance will be overwhelming in numbers and beauty.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—The original of BURTON'S celebrated piece, the "Serious Family," will be played here to-night. It is called "Le Mari à la Campagne." The vaudeville called "L'Omelette Fantastique" will also be given.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Enrollment Act Reported with Amendments—The $300 Commutation Clause Stricken Out—Other Amendments Offered—The Oath of Allegiance Before the Senate—Mr. Bayard Declines to Take it Voluntarily—An Effort to Refer the Matter to the Judiciary Committee Defeated—Adjournment to Monday.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, took the Chair, the Vice-President being absent.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) asked to be excused from further service on the Committee on Naval Affairs. He said, apart from this he was on two other Committees. After a brief conversation against granting the request—the Chairman of the Naval Committee, Mr. HALE, saying the services of the gentleman were very important at this time when there was a necessity for a reform in the Navy Department—further consideration upon the subject was postponed till Monday.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented a memorial from citizens of Wisconsin, asking that some action be taken with a view to the amendment of the Constitution to prohibit Slavery in all the States and Territories.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) also presented one, understood to be of similar import, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARDING, of Oregon, (Union,) introduced a bill authorizing the President to negotiate treaties with certain bands of Indians of Oregon.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with amendments, the Bounty Law. Also, the bill amendatory of the Enrollment Act with amendments, one of them repealing the $300 commutation, and remarking as to that he had very serious doubts.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Union,) offered an amendment exempting clergymen from the draft.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) also introduced an amendment, but its substance was not stated.

The amendments were ordered to be printed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. SUMNER'S resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the following be added to the rules of the Senate: "The oath or affirmation prescribed by the Act of Congress of July 2, 1862, to be taken and subscribed before entering upon the duties of office, shall be taken and subscribed to by every Senator in open Senate before entering upon his duties. It shall also be taken and subscribed to in the same way by the Secretary of the Senate, but the other officers of the Senate may take and subscribe it in the office of the Secretary."

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said his colleague (BAYARD) was the only person to be affected by the rule proposed. He thought his colleague had the right to ask that there be a judicial decision by this body, whether the oath prescribed by Congress was in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, with the view of having the question solemnly decided. He offered a resolution, as a substitute for Mr. SUMNER'S proposition, to instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether Senators and Representatives are included within the provisions of the act prescribing the oath of office passed July 16, 1862, and to inquire whether the said act is in accordance or conflict with the Constitution. Mr. SAULSBURY did not propose to enter into a discussion at this time, but he might say it was settled at an early period in the history of the country that a Senator is not a civil officer under the Constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Union) did not know that another decission upon this subject would be any more satisfactory than the one already made. When the bill was pending here the point was made that it was unconstitutional, and answered—the Senate thought proper to pass it—it was concurred in by the House, and approved by the President. The Senate had thus already decided its constitutionality by passing it. It was a novel proceeding when it became the duty of the Senate to execute a law of the land, to refer the question for examination as to whether it was a law or not. It was the duty of the Senate to obey the law. It was not competent for them to say that the act of Congress was no law. The Senator from Delaware desired an investigation as to whether the law embraced Senators and Representatives from Congress, and stated as an admitted fact, that Senators and Representatives were not civil officers. He (TRUMBULL) should like to see the decision; he should like to know when and where any court or legislative body came to such a conclusion. He knew of no such decision. There had been none. He knew it had been declared that Senators and Representatives were not liable to impeachment. There was an obvious reason for this. All parts of the Constitution were to be considered together to give effect to its intention; and one part provides for the expulsion of a member of either House by a two-thirds vote, and they were not placed in the provision for impeachment.

Mr. SAULSBURY said there was no satisfactory reason why the investigation should not be made. His colleague (Mr. BAYARD) had a right to the judgment of this body as to whether he should be required to take the oath or not. His colleague last season took the oath to support the Constitution and entered upon his duties, and had since been acting as a member of the Judiciary Committee. It had never been decided that a member of Congress was a civil officer within the meaning of the Constitution, but the contrary. All he and his colleague wanted was that the Committee should decide whether the act required Senators to take the oath prescribed by that of 1862.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied: If the Senate adopt the rule of the Senator from Massachusetts, the question will be decided that all Senators shall take the oath.

Mr. SAULSBURY said the interests of the country would not suffer by having this question looked into. He saw no reason for the hot haste exhibited by the Senator from Massachusetts. He might be justified in stating that the opposition he presented to the rule did not arise from the matter contained in it. There was nothing in it he could not take every morning before breakfast, and nothing in it his colleague could not take. His opposition to the adoption of this rule was because in their solemn judgment a Senator did not come within the provisions of the act, and was not constitutionally bound to take this oath. In reply to Mr. TRUMBULL, he said, by a formal vote of the Senate in 1798, in the case of Mr. BLUNT, it was decided that a Senator was not a civil officer. The office was conferred by the Senator's State, and not by the action of the Federal Government.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) understood Mr. SUMNER'S resolution to present two questions: First—What was the true meaning of the act of Congress, and whether it came within the meaning of the Constitution. As to this he could see no possible objection to the Judiciary Committee expressing their opinion on the subject. As to the second question, viz.: Whether, if the law did embrace members, Congress had any right under the Constitution to pass the act. He submitted that perhaps the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. TRUMBULL,) was mistaken as to the authority to refer to the Committee to examine whether the act was constitutional or not. He begged the Senator to reconsider his position. If he did, he (Mr. JOHNSON,) inclined to think that the Senator would come to a different conclusion. The act was apparently the law of the land. If, on investigation, it should be found to be unconstitutional, or repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution, it was due that Congress should repeal it. His question came up as one of privilege concerning the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. BAYARD,) to whom alone it applied.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) said the proposed rule gave a practical construction of the statute. It required the oath to be administered to all Senators before they took their seats. The rule proceeded on the ground that the oath was applicable to Senators, while the Senator from Delaware maintained that the law was not applicable to Senators as civil officers. If the Constitution did not include them, the construction should be given accordingly. He saw no objection to referring the subject to the Committee on the Judiciary. He made these remarks without expressing his views on the constitutionality of the law, one way or another. He saw no serious objection to giving the subject the reference required, as an extension of courtesy toward the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not see that the Senator from Delaware (Mr. BAYARD) was interested in the rule more than any other Senator. The proposition here was to inquire whether the law was in accordance, or in conflict, with the Constitution. The act required all officers in the civil, naval, or military departments, before entering upon their duties to take the prescribed oath, swearing, or affirming, that they have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, nor given aid or comfort to those engaged in armed hostility thereto, &c. Mr. TRUMBULL then argued to show that the law was applicable to Senators and Representatives. As nearly all the Senators had taken and subscribed the oath of allegiance to the country, he thought it was too late to inquire whether the oath properly embraced Senators. He did not want the Toombses and Davises to come here, and, after swearing to support the Constitution, to take their seats and then perjure themselves. He claimed the right to say they never should with his consent have seats in this body. He would require Senators to take the prescribed oath that they had not been engaged in rebellion, and, if they committed perjury, he would convict them under the statute.

Mr. SUMNER said the question was whether the rule proposed should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The reasons assigned for the proposed reference were two, viz.: whether the act which the rule proposed to carry out was unconstitutional; and, assuming it to be constitutional, whether it was applicable to Senators. He doubted whether there was a single Senator who needed light on this subject, or any one having a particle of doubt. He knew some Senators had made up their minds that it was not constitutional and applicable, while others entertained a different opinion. Of what use would it be to refer the question to the Committee on the Judiciary? Every Senator was as competent to decide now as after the Committee should report. If the rule was not perfectly simple, then there might be occasion for reference to remove doubt. Senators could not forget that the bill was amply discussed at a former session. There had not been an objection started to-day that was not then answered; and in face of these objections the oath was first taken by the Chair, and by him administered to the Senators. Every minute the Senate delayed in doubt on this question was injurious to the best interests of the country. It belonged to the Senate to set an example of patriotism by taking the oath without hesitation.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) said if the Committee should make a report of the entire subject, the entire subject would have to be gone over anew. If they wanted to refer the rule they must reject the substitute. But he could not see any good result in referring the rule. By this they would gain nothing.

Mr. BAYARD remarked that the ordinary course was to refer grave questions, although Senators might assume that matters were very clear, and therefore it was idle to refer. The law was passed July 2, 1862, at the last session of the Senate. Messrs. FIELD and WALL, of New-Jersey, and ARNOLD, of Rhode Island, all took their seats without reference to the law, and held them without a word from any Senator until the end of their respective terms. At the organization of the present session, the Senators were sworn to support the Constitution, and admitted to their seats without reference to the law. When the question was first raised, he made a motion to postpone its consideration, owing to its gravity, from the extra session until now. He had a right to take it for granted that the decision had been waived, three Senators having remained here without taking the oath until their terms expired. It could not be that the Senators have made up their minds. He was unwilling, without a decision of the Senate, to voluntarily take the oath. His past life and conduct ought to be sufficient to protect him from suspicion. Barring his views as to the dangerous unconstitutionality of the law, he could as readily take the oath as any member of the Senate. He maintained that it had been decided that a Senator is not a civil officer under the Constitution.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) could see no reason why the Senate should refuse to refer. He was of opinion it would work very well to have the Committee report on the subject.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) said that the Senator from Massachusetts had indicated that every Senator had made up his own mind; but he (POWELL) had looked into the question, and was clearly of the opinion that the law of 1862 did not embrace Senators. If others had formed a different opinion, that was no reason why the Senate should refuse an investigation of a subject of such grave importance. He believed he could make it appear that the law did not embrace Senators, under the language of the Constitution, and supported by the most learned commentaries, and which principle was solemnly adjudged by the Senate itself at an early period of its history.

Mr. SUMNER suggested the judgment of civil officers for the purpose of impeachment.

Mr. POWELL, resuming, said he was merely indicating what he believed an investigation would develop, and referred to the case of Mr. BLUNT.

Mr. SAULSBURY explained. He desired the entire subject to be referred.

Mr. POWELL thought the Senator from Massachusetts was in not haste to pass the resolution. No possible detriment could result by a reference.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Union,) said no earthly good could arise by a reference. This very question had heretofore been raised before the Judiciary Committee as to whether Senators were civil officers. He thought they were at that time divided, and had no doubt that their opinions remained the same as two years ago. It was admitted on all hands, let the Committee report as it might, it must lead to an extended discussion. There was possibility of a great public harm being done by a longer postponement of the question. If disloyal men were not required to take the oath great injury and detriment might occur. It did not strike his mind as proper, because certain Senators did not take the oath, therefore others were not required to do so. His remarks applied to the inutility of referring the subject to a Committee who had already decided upon the question.

Mr. POWELL differed from his friend from New-Jersey. He did not think the question was mooted in the Committee that the law embraced Senators.

Mr. SUMNER said this discussion had shown that there was little occasion for reference. He had attentively listened to all the arguments. Those presented by the Senators from Kentucky and Delaware were to the effect that the Senators had already taken their places and proceeded to discharge their duties without having taken and subscribed the oath. That was a fact. But to his mind this was a reason for immediate action. The proposition was brought forward nine months ago, and now when he asked the Senate to vote for it he was met by the remark by the Senator from Kentucky that he was acting in hot haste. He thought the Senate was justly obnoxious to the charge of delay and ought now to act promptly.

Mr. SHERMAN, referring to the law, said it contained no such language as "civil officers," but "civil, naval and military officers," in any department of the public service.

Mr. SUMNER resumed his argument, in the course of which he said that at the commencement of this body it was decided, by 14 against 11—a very small majority—that one of its own members was not liable to be impeached by an associate branch of the Legislature. This was the case to which reference had been made. The Senate was then small, and this decision should not be followed as a precedent at the present day. He again urged immediate action on his resolution, repeating that the Senate were as well prepared now as they would be after a report from the Committee.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved that the Senate go into Executive session.

Mr. SUMNER hoped not, and asked the Senator to look at the clock. It was only half-past two.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) said if the subject was now referred, it would be reported back, and we would have a repetition of the debate. He preferred the discussion should be continued until they reached a vote.

The question was taken on Mr. SAULSBURY'S motion to refer, and decided in the negative, Yeas, 15, Nays, 26, as follows:

YEAS—Buckalew, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Foot, Harding, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, McDougall, Nesmith, Powell, Saulsbury, Sherman, Wright.

NAYS—Anthony, Brown, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Hicks, Howard, Howe, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrell, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) explained that he had voted against the reference, because the subject had been considered in the Committee before the law was passed; therefore he thought it was entirely unnecessary. It was certainly a question of interest to the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. BAYARD,) and that Senator's colleague, (Mr. SAULSBURY.) He said the former desired to be heard upon the subject. He would extend this courtesy.

Mr. SUMNER said the Senate ought not to adjourn over for any holiday until this question was decided. There should be a decision at an early day.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) noticing the remarks of others, said that there were Senators here now who had not had an opportunity to discuss the question, which should be duly considered in all its aspects.

Pending the debate, the Senate went into a brief Executive Session, and then adjourned until Monday.

TRADE WITH NICARAGUA.

The Question of Discriminating Duties—A Proclamation by President Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 18.

By the President of the United States of America—

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by an Act of Congress of the United States of the 24th May, 1828, entitled "An act in addition to an act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, and to equalize the duties on Prussian vessels and their cargoes," it is provided that, upon satisfactory evidence being given to the President of the United States, by the Government of any foreign nation, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied in the ports of the said nation, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same from the United States, or from any foreign country, the President is thereby authorized to issue his proclamation declaring that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are and shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the said foreign nation, and the produce, manufactures or merchandize imported into the United States in the same from the said foreign nation, from any other foreign country, the said suspension to take effect from the time of such notification being given to the President of the United States, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes, as aforesaid, shall be continued, and no longer, and

And whereas, satisfactory evidence has lately been received by me through an official communication of Señor DON LOUIS MOLINA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua, under date of 28th of November, 1863, that no other or higher duties of tonnage and impost have been imposed or levied since the 2d day of August, 1838, in the ports of Nicaragua, upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, and upon the produce, manufactures or merchandise imported in the same from the United States and from any foreign country whatever, than are levied on Nicaraguan ships and their cargoes, in the same ports, under like circumstances.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that so much of the several acts imposing discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are and shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of Nicaragua and the produce, manufactures and merchandise imported into the United States in the same from the dominions of Nicaragua, and from any other foreign country whatever, the said suspension to take effect from the day above mentioned, and to continue thenceforward so long as the reciprocal exemption of the vessels of the United States and the produce, manufactures and merchandise imported into the dominions of Nicaragua in the same, as aforesaid, shall be continued on the part of the Government of Nicaragua.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the [L. S.] the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1863, and the 88th of the Independence of the United States.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Daring Act of Pickpockets.

A LADY ROBBED IN A STAGE BY MEANS OF CHLOROFORM.

An evening or two since, as the wife of Police Captain MILLS, of the Second Precinct, was riding up town in a Broadway stage, she was robbed of her pocketbook, containing a small sum of money, under the following circumstances: When Mrs. MILLS entered the stage there were three men inside. Two of them were apparently young gentlemen of good address, and for a time they behaved toward her with much politeness—passing up her fare and rendering her other little attentions. The third gentleman soon left the stage, and Mrs. M. immediately thereafter noticed that one of the young men was trying to attract her attention by throwing out his handkerchief, and by various other actions, to which she gave no heed. About this time the other one took his seat near her, and she soon after lapsed into a state of half-consciousness, from which she did not recover until she reached her home. Arrived there, she found that her pocket-book was missing. The sensation felt by her was such as to leave no doubt in her mind, that chloroform was used by these men for the purpose of putting her in such a condition that it would be safe to steal her purse. The pickpockets, of course, made their escape, and they have not yet been taken into custody. Mrs. MILLS states that she cannot be mistaken about the fact that chloroform was administered to her. She had previously taken it under the direction of a physician, and knows well the taste and scent of it, as well as the effects it produced upon her.

Murder on the High Seas.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BEFORE COMMISSIONER OSBORN.

A hearing was had before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, in the case of *The United States* vs. *Michael Hurley, Henry E. Sorrenso, Evan Edwards, and William Smith.* These men are charged with murder on the high seas, under the following circumstances: They were all sailors on the American ship *Lone Star*, on a voyage from the East Indies, to Falmouth, England, via St. Helena. On the 3d of September, 1863, being off the Cape of Good Hope, about three o'clock in the morning, Mr. GILL, a steward on the ship, heard a scuffle on deck in the forward part of the vessel, and went up to see what was the matter. He found the first mate missing, and asked the prisoners what had become of him. They declared that he had fallen overboard in trying to harpoon a porpoise, and they had been unable to save him. It was a clear, starlight night, and no vessels in sight, but the steward on looking astern could see or hear nothing of the unfortunate man. These circumstances being reported to the Captain he put the prisoners in irons, on suspicion that they knew something more about the matter than they had told. While they were thus confined the steward was in the habit of taking their meals to them, and they subsequently confessed to him that they had knocked the first mate down with a belaying-pin, and thrown him overboard. The ship touched at the Cape of Good Hope, and from there these men were sent to New-York for trial, together with GILL, the steward, as a witness. There being no evidence against HURLEY, he was discharged. The others—SORRENSO, EDWARDS and SMITH—were committed for further examination.

ROYAL GOOD SENSE.—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, describing his entertainment by that *Model* Emperor of Brazil, Don PEDRO II., writes: "The Empress is amiability itself, while the Princesses are receiving such an education—practical and accomplished—as would make all sensible parents in the United States rejoice, and desire that their daughters, too, might be so wisely trained. In reference to practicality, I may mention that each of the Princesses possess a beautiful sewing machine of the WHEELER & WILSON patent, and busy needle music is heard in the palace each day at the appointed hour for such *recreation.*"—*Journal of Commerce.*

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—The Winter number is received, and the ladies are in ecstacies over the large number of full-sized fashionable patterns contained in it. No man could make his wife or sweetheart a more acceptable holiday present than by subscribing for a copy of this work. Terms $1 per annum, or 25 cents a number, and published at 473 Broadway, N. Y.—*American Sentinel.*

Economy should be practiced by everybody in all things. One dollar expended now in purchasing a bottle of JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT by those troubled with a slight cough, or hoarseness, or sore throat, may save the expense of a doctor's bill. A neglected cough often ends in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat and a pain in the breast, will soon lead, through want of attention, to bronchitis. A day's delay may entail months of suffering. Let the afflicted try at once JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a standard remedy, and its curative powers have been tested by thousands of persons, who have recovered their health by its use. The Expectorant, and all of Dr. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and may be had of druggists and medicine dealers everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway,
TO HIS CUSTOMERS.
I have a large and very choice stock of goods suitable as presents for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURS
HATS for MISSES, BOYS and INFANTS.
SLEIGH ROBES, LADIES' FOOT MUFFS, (an entirely new article.)
GENTS' HATS, FUR COLLARS, Caps and Gloves.
LADIES', GENTS' and BOYS' SKATING CAPS, furtrimmed.
Also a very choice lot of MINK and SEAL GLOVES for ladies' wear. GENIN,
No. 513 Broadway.

Prof. R. L. Hamilton and Associate, Dr. LOCKROW, cure Consumption, Catarrh, and all heretofore considered incurable diseases of the LIVER, LUNGS and BLOOD, by New and Pleasant remedies. Our new Theory of Disease, and the wonderful efficacy of our remedies, as attested by hundreds of grateful patients, furnished personally or by mail.
"SPEEDY CURES AND MODERATE CHARGES."
Consultation free. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P.M.
Cases treated by mail as heretofore. Address
Drs. HAMILTON & LOCKROW, No. 646 Broadway.

Musical Boxes.
Late arrivals have made my stock the most complete I ever had, comprising all the newest styles now manufactured. Voix Célestes, Harmoniphones, Mandolines, Expressives, etc., etc. Those wishing to buy for the Holidays, will of course have a much larger choice by calling early. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

White's Holiday Hats,
In STYLE, FINISH and MATERIAL, UNSURPASSED. Their RAPID SALE is a PROOF OF SUPERIORITY. Found only at No. 216 Broadway.
N. B.—LONDON MUFFS, a NEW ARTICLE, cheap. Also, a large stock of rich furs for ladies and gentlemen.
No. 216 BROADWAY.

Just Received by Steamer, a large assortment of Quilted Shoes and Slippers, in all colors, for Holiday presents; Cork Sole Quilted Button and Lace Boots, water-proof; Snow, Skating, Riding and Walking Boots; handsome Evening Boots; Embroidered Satin Slippers for full dress.
M. L. HILL, Importer, No. 571 Broadway.

There is no more acceptable or appropriate Holiday Present than a GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE. All the different styles of these celebrated machines for sale at No. 535 Broadway, near 22d-st. Every description of machine-sewing done in the best manner.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A Most Useful Holiday Present.
FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS. Pamphlets furnished gratis.
W. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

$29,000.—A Splendid Diamond, by far the most beautiful and largest ever imported into the United States, is now on exhibition and for sale at BISHOP & REIN'S, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer AND ZYLOBALSAMUM, OR WORLD'S HAIR DRESSING—Are unequaled for restoring, invigorating, beautifying and dressing the hair, quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum, or hair dressing. It imparts to the hair a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.
The Restorer Reproduces.
The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.
It corrects acidity of the stomach.
Relieves wind colic. Regulates the bowels.
And gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. 25 cents a bottle.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Devlin & Co.
Reduction in prices on
WINTER STOCK.
Our
OVERCOATS and WINTER SUITS,
Of every description, will be closed out at reduced rates, to make room for Spring Goods.
BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, cor. WARREN-ST.

Dr. B. C. Perry,
DERMATOLOGIST,
No. 49 Bond-st., New-York,
formerly of No. 29 Winter-st., Boston,
Treats successfully all diseases of the Scalp, loss of Hair and Premature Blanching.
Also removes Moth, Freckles and other discolorations from the face without injury to the texture or color of the skin.
No charge for consultation.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Coe's Cough Balsam Cures Croup Every time; cures tickling in the throat; cures the most stubborn cough; cures colds without fail; cures chills and fevers; cures hoarseness and sore throat; cures influenza and lung complaints. Costs only 25 cents. Sold at HELMBOLD'S, No. 594 Broadway, and all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor,) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods stores.

Special and Important Directions for the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF, will be found on the 3d page.

Children's Leggins, in all their varieties, styles and kind, can be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Instantaneous. Natural. Reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists and fancy-goods stores.

Diamond Parlor Matches,
IN ROUND AND SLIDE BOXES,
At No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 646.—Dec. 17, 1863.
33, 35, 71, 21, 51, 16, 29, 34, 44, 60, 74, 4.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 648.—Dec. 18, 1863.
13, 78, 63, 50, 41, 7, 53, 34, 24, 69, 22, 72.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 715—Dec. 17, 1863.
29, 51, 48, 67, 39, 26, 1, 4, 19, 18, 17, 55.
CLASS 746—Dec. 17, 1863.
42, 49, 15, 27, 4, 59, 63, 38, 30, 29, 26, 52,
EXTRA CLASS 747—Dec. 18, 1863.
54, 23, 17, 25, 76, 37, 18, 35, 55, 7, 43, 3, 72.
CLASS 748—Dec. 18, 1863.
42, 19, 61, 14, 20, 9, 75, 35, 25, 27, 1, 70, 45.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

BISHOP & REIN,
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK,
AND
NO. 58 RUE DE LA VERRERIE, PARIS,
DIAMONDS,
CORALS,
WATCHES, &c.
We invite the public to examine our splendid stock of DIAMONDS, our WATCHES, from all the best makers, and also our immense assortment of choice CORAL GOODS, all of our own direct importation and recent manufacture.
BISHOP & REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
No. 555 Broadway.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
CONFECTIONERY,
ARTICLES FOR CHRISTMAS TREES,
CHRISTMAS CANDLES, LANTERNS,
FLAGS,
DRUMS,
FRUITS AND SURPRISES,
PETITE CORNUCOPIAS, ETC., ETC.
ALSO,
BONBON BOXES IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILK AND PAPER CORNUCOPIAS, MOTTOS, etc.,
MEAT, OYSTERS, ICE CREAM AND CAKES,
FOR NEW-YEAR'S TABLES.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY,
RUBBER TOYS, ETC., ETC.,
in great variety, at
GOODYEAR'S I. R. G. MANFG. COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY, near Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS JUST OPENED.
LADIES' AND GENTS' MOROCCO SACKS,
in great variety.
MOHAIR CARRIAGE ROBES.
J. H. & J. G. CUNNINGHAM,
No. 371 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURE FRAMES.
Gold and black walnut, rosewood and ebony, oval and square. Cheapest in New-York, No. 61 Nassau-st.—BRADLEY'S. Cut this out for a card.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FURNITURE.
My stock comprises a full and select assortment of the most Stylish, Fashionable and Desirable ever offered in this City.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
which for good taste in design are unequaled.
All goods warranted in every particular.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

THE WONDERFUL CANTERING HORSES.
A patent horse to carry his master,
Needs no spur to make him go faster,
Runs along cheerily soon as you stride him,
Ready to go wherever you guide him.
For a few days longer only at present prices.
S. W. SMITH, No. 496 Broadway.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.
No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.
I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.
I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.
JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.
I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to erfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.
JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing.* Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EXAMINE THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE LIST OF GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PURCHASES,
of which we have a most splendid assortment:
MANTEL AND TABLE ORNAMENTS.
Malachite and plain Marble Clocks. Candelabras, Coupes, Bronze Figures and Groups, Parian Statuary and Vases, Bisque Figures and Groups, &c.
BUREAU AND ETAGERE ORNAMENTS.
Cologne Sets, Powder Boxes, Ringstands, Grotesque Bronze Figures, Card Receivers, &c.
TABLE WARE.
Ivory and Pearl Cutlery, Solid Silver and Silver-plated Tea-sets, Trays, Waiters, Urns, Kettles, Goblets, Casters, Cake Baskets, Fruit Stands, Epergues, Forks and Spoons, Wine Stands, &c.
FRENCH, CHINA, AND GLASS WARE.
Dinner Sets, plain and decorated; Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Toilet Sets; Decanters, Goblets, Wines, Punch-bowls, &c.
Also, our usual fine selection of
CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome.

DUNHAM & BROKAW,
CLOTHING.
A superb stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
In the Men's and Boys' Departments,
Ready-made
OVERCOATS,
Of Moscow, Esquimaux and Chinchilla Beavers,
WALKING SUITS TO MATCH,
OF
English, Scotch and American Coatings.
Superfine dress suits of all qualities,
FOR
BOYS' AND MEN'S WEAR.
NO. 34 FOURTH-AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute,
AND
NO. 613 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.

OUR
OVERCOATS
AND
WINTER WALKING COATS,
WITH
VESTS AND PANTALOONS TO MATCH,
ARE
unsurpassed in VARIETY, QUALITY, STYLE and CHEAPNESS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE.
ONLY 50 CENTS A BOX.
Gray, Red or Flaxen Hair can be changed in a few seconds to a natural Black or Brown, by using UPHAM'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, the best and cheapest in the world. Each box of UPHAM'S HAIR DYE is warranted to contain more than others sell for $1. Try it. It will not injure the gloss of the most delicate hair. Sold by J. J. KROMER, No. 403 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, and by all respectable druggists in the United States and British Provinces. Ask for "UPHAM'S HAIR DYE," and take no other. New-York Agency, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER.
The best place to buy Overcoats and FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, of every variety, is at
F. B. BALDWIN'S,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest assortment and store in the City.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.
30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:
COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down.....$300
STATE BOUNTY.....$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers.....100—$477
Total.....$777
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS,
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat,
Are very pleasant and effectual,
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THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE City of New-York, with their guests and friends, will celebrate the fifty-eighth anniversary of the Society, and the two hundred and forty-third anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, by a dinner at the Astor House, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock precisely.
The following gentlemen have accepted invitations to be present on the occasion and address the assemblage:
Hon. John P. Hale.
Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix.
Hon. Henry Winter Davis.
Hon. George Opdyke.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.
Hon. James T. Brady
Hon. Henry J. Raymond.
Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D.
Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.
Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut.
Commodore R. W. Meade.
Judge Roosevelt.
Rev. Dr. Weston.
Other distinguished gentlemen have been invited, whose names will be announced on their acceptance.
Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers and at the Astor House.
ELLIOT C. COWDIN, CHARLES A. STETSON,
S. N. STEBBINS, JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
L. B. WYMAN,
Committee of Arrangements.
The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business will be held at the Astor House on TUESDAY, the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock M.
Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members will hand their names to the Secretary at or before the meeting
HENRY A. HURLBUT, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., (BASEMENT,)
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.
NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE FILED objections to the Assessment List for regulating First-avenue from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first street, are hereby notified that they can be heard before this Board, at their office, on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. CHARLES McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY. } Board of Assessors.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer ETNA, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 19th day of December, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

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GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 18, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 24 bbls. Ashes, 7,934 bbls. Flour, 981 bbls. and 7,934 bags Corn Meal, 112 bags Buckwheat Flour, 2,072 bushels Corn, 350 bushels Barley, 9,620 bushels Oats, 527 bushels Malt, 1,225 pkgs. Provisions, and 639 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 35 bots., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in moderate request, at full prices; Java, at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c. @35c.; Laguayra, 33c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 33½c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 30c.@30½c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is in very moderate demand and heavy to-day; Middlings at 82c. ₱ lb. Sales and resales, since our last, 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more active and prices of shipping brands, which have been most sought after, have advanced 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales, since our last, 15,300 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 10@$6 30; poor to choice extra State, at $6 45@$6 90, chiefly at $6 50@$6 60; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 00 ₱ bbl. Superfine State and Western.....$6 10 @$6 30
Extra State..... 6 45 @ 6 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. 7 10 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds. 7 50 @ 7 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands. 7 65 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee..... 6 95 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri..... 7 50 @11 50
Southern Flour is doing better to-day; sales since our last, 1,400 bbls., at $7 65@$8 12½ for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is more active; sales 600 bbls. extra at $6 35@$9, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, at $5 75@$6 90 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in request at $5 05@$5 75 for Jersey, $5 90 for common State, $6 10 for Brandywine, and $6 15 for Marsh's Caloric, ₱ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls. Also 80 puncheons Brandywine at $29.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, mainly for export, at a further advance of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last, 154,000 bushels, including White Western, $1 52; Amber Western, $1 61@$1 63; Red Western, poor to choice, at $1 54@$1 60; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 49@$1 50, in store, and $1 50@$1 53 afloat, the latter rate for extra; Milwaukee Club, at $1 47@$1 51; Chicago Spring at $1 44@$1 50; Old Milwaukee at $1 30@$1 35 in store, ₱ bushel. Corn is in lively speculative demand at a further advance of 2c. ₱ bushel. Sales were made of 107,000 bushels, at $1 30@$1 32, closing at $1 32 for Mixed Western, in store; $1 32 @$1 33 for do. afloat, for White Western, now held higher ₱ bushel. Rye is more active but down to $1 25@$1 34 for poor to choice Western and Northern ₱ bushel. Sales 11,000 bushels. Oats are in good request at higher prices. We quote Canada at 89c.@ 91c.; Western at 90c.@92c.; State at 90c.@91½c. ₱ bushel. Sales 175,000 bushels. Barley is in demand at $1 38@$1 55, as extremes, ₱ bushel. Sales 14,500 bushels. Barley Malt continues in request at $1 56 @$1 65 ₱ bushel. Sales 1,400 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair request, at $1 15@$1 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and steady at 20c.@30c. for poor to choice New, and 17c.@23c. for last year's crop, according to quality, ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Are inactive and somewhat nominal, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 90@$3, chiefly at $2 92½@$2 95 ₱ gallon; Resin, $32@$45 ₱ 280 lbs. Tar, $11 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl.; City Pitch, $20 @$25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been very quiet to-day at our quotations. We quote Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm, at $1 87½@$1 95. Linseed, at $1 45@$1 47; No. 1 Lard at $1 6 $1 10; City Red at 75c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90 @$2 ₱ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 20c.@ 31c.; Refined do. at 52c.@55c. free, and 44c.@46c. in bond, ₱ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 256 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in more demand and is firmer. Sales have been made since our last of 3,850 bbls., at $18 25@$18 50 for Mess, last season's packing; $17@$17 25 for two year Old Mess; $18@$21 for new Western and City Prime Mess; $16 62½@$16 87½ for Thin Mess; $20 50@$21 for Mess—this season's packing; $14 25@$14 87½ for Sour Mess, and $12 25@$13 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 9¾c.@11¾c. for Hams, and 7c.@8¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Sales, 150 pkgs. Bacon is in request, at 10c.@11¾c., according to quality, ₱ lb. Sales 270 boxes. Dressed Hogs are selling less freely at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Lard continues unaltered; sales 1,870 tcs. and bbls. at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet; sales 345 bbls., at $14@$15 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 75 for plain Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50, the latter for choice; India Mess, $27@$30 ₱ tierce; sales, 450 tierces; Beef Hams, $17 50@$18 ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Butter is in more request, at 20c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@32c. for common to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in fair demand at 13c.@16c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in demand, including East India at $7@ $8 ₱ 100 lbs. Sales, since our last, 2,400 bags.

SUGARS—Have been quiet, but held firmly, to-day; sales since our last 150 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@13¾c.; and Cuba, &c., at 12c.@13c.; also 1,400 bags Pernambuco on private terms ₱ lb. Refined continue in moderate demand, at 13¾c. @17¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 180,000 lbs., at 11¾c.@ 12¾c., and 70 packages Grease, at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The market is quiet owing to the very high prices asked. Sales 211 hhds Kentucky at 12¾c. @24c.; 560 cases Seed Leaf at 15c.@21c.

WHISKY—Sales since our last 2,450 bbls., at 84c.@ 90c., closing at 86c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been moderately active to-day at drooping rates. For Liverpool—1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 41,000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d.@5¼d. by sailing vessel, ₱ bushel; 1,800 pkgs. Provisions, at 20s.@25s. by sailing vessel, and 30s.@40s. by steamer; 800 tcs. Beef at 2s. 6d.@3s. by sailing vessel, and 5s. by steamer ₱ tc. For London—2,250 bbls. Flour at 2s. by sailing vessel and 2s. 3d. by steamer; 5,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ₱ bushel; 4,500 pkgs. Provisions, 25s.@27s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 40s.@50s. by steamer, ₱ ton; 450 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and 575 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 6s. 6d.@7s., by steamer, ₱ tc. For Glasgow—25,000 bushels Wheat 6d.@6¼d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel; 500 pkgs. Cheese, at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Bristol—500 bbls. Flour and 250 bbls. Oil Cake on private terms. For Antwerp—a vessel of 530 tons, at a round sum of £1,100; also 100 tons heavy goods at 30s. ₱ ton. For Bordeaux—100 tcs. Lard and 60 hhds. Tallow, at 65 francs ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Etna	Dec. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	Dec. 19	New-York	Southampton.
Canada	Dec. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Hecla	Dec. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Dec. 26	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Dec. 29	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Dec. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Jan. 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Jan. 9	New-York	Southampton.
China	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Hecla	Dec. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 1	Southampton	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Dec. 3	Liverpool	Portland.
Hibernia	Dec. 4	Liverpool	Boston
Australasian	Dec. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	Dec. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Dec. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Dec. 12	Liverpool	Boston.
Olympus	Dec. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	Dec. 15	Southampton	New-York.
Adriatic	Dec. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Dec. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Dec. 26	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Columbian	Dec. 19	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo Cromwell	Dec. 19	New-York	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Dec. 26	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Jan. 4	New-York	Nassau.

*Via Havana.

For California.

Illinois.....Dec. 23...New-York...Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Bremen* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *Etna* will close on Saturday at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana by the *Columbia* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *George Cromwell* will close on Saturday at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails via Erie Railroad...5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at.....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

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Bids for four years' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

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15755 From Virginia City, by Carson, Genoa, Friday's, Yank's, Strawberry, Webster, Moss, Sportsman's Hall, and Placerville, (California,) to Folsom City, 114 miles and back, daily.

Schedule from April 1 to December 1, (4 months.)

Leave Virginia City daily at 9 A. M.

Arrive at Folsom City next day by 10 A. M., (24 hours.)

Leave Folsom City daily at 8 A. M.

Arrive at Virginia City next day by 9 A. M., (24 hours.)

Schedule from December 1 to April 1, (4 months.)

Leave Virginia City daily at 10 A. M.

Arrive at Folsom City next day by 10 A. M., (48 hours.)

Leave Folsom City daily at 8 A. M.

Arrive at Virginia City third day by 8 A. M., (48 hours.)

Bids for four years' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

COLORADO TERRITORY.

14356 from Latham, by Big Bend, Fort Lupton, and Pierson's, to Denver City, 95 miles and back, daily.

Leave Denver daily at 8 A. M.

Arrive at Latham same day, by 8 P. M., (12 hours.)

Leave Latham daily on the arrival of the mail from Atchison and from Salt Lake.

Arrive at Denver in twelve hours after.

Bids for four years' service invited; that is, from July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1868.

NOTES.

Each route must be bid for separately, with separate guarantee and certificate; and must provide for the conveyance of the mail "with celerity, certainty and security," using the terms of the law.

It will be perceived that the schedules are arranged so as to form one continuous line from Atchison, Kansas, to Folsom City and back, conveying the *entire mail* each way, in 19 days, eight months in the year, and in 23 days four months in the year.

For form of proposal, guarantee and certificate, and for instructions, requirements, &c., &c., bidders are referred to the pamphlet advertisement of this date, at the principal Post-offices. Bidders should be careful to postpay bids.

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR BUNTING AND DRY GOODS.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 15th day of January next, for furnishing the requisite supply of Bunting and Dry Goods for the use of the navy at the Brooklyn Navy-yard during the balance of the year, ending the 30th June, 1864.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Bunting and Dry Goods," and directed to the Chief of this Bureau.

The articles to be included in these proposals are particularly described in the printed schedules, copies of which may be obtained on application to the Navigation Officer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard or to the Bureau. Samples will be seen and special information obtained on application to the Navigation Officer.

All articles must be delivered to the Yard at the expense and risk of the contractor, in suitable packages, with his name properly marked thereon; and the articles must be subject to inspection, measurement, weight, &c., at the Yard, and entirely satisfactory to the Navigation Officer thereat.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, as required by law.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

MATRIMONIAL.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF HIGHEST respectability and standing, desire to form the acquaintance (with a view to matrimony,) of two young ladies, who are in every respect well qualified to make good wives, and to do so would solicit invitations to a New-Year's call from those of similar inclinations. During the interval a partial acquaintance may be formed by correspondence. Address CHARLES and HENRY DE FOREST, New-York City Post-office.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ABOUT 4 O'CLOCK to-day, at, or near H. E. Legrain's, corner Waverley-place and Broadway, or from there to Broome-st., and getting into a 4th-av. stage, a green morocco PORTEMONNAIE, containing $100 in $5 bills, $20 in small bills, and about 5½ English Sovereigns, and a receipt in French. The finder will please return it to the desk of the Everett House, when the above reward will be paid.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts. SUNDAY services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Service on CHRISTMAS DAY, at 10½ A. M. The Rector, Rev. S. J. CORNELIUS, will preach at each service. Seats for all. The Sunday School and and their friends will meet in the church on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 7 o'clock, when the fruits of the Christmas Tree will be distributed. Rev. Dr. DIX, Rector of Trinity Church, has kindly consented to be present and make an address on the occasion.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the New Dispensation EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall, No. 435 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., (removed from No. 651 Broadway.) Also, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½, and WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M., same place; on THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M., at Grenada Hall, No. 112 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, irrespective of weather. Collection taken up at each meeting.

THE SECOND SERMON IN THE SERIES calculated to promote good feeling among all denominations of Christians will be preached by Rev. J. T. DURYEA, of the Collegiate Dutch Church, in the church in 28th-st., just west of Broadway, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Christ, the Sole Test of Christian Doctrine and Life.*

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS will hold their December meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, near 6th-av. (Rev. Dr. Burchard's.) Subject for discussion—*Teachers Visiting their Scholars—Importance of the Duty—Methods and Advantages.*

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, connected with the Sunday Schools of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, will be held at the Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock. Rev. Mr. SMOWICK, Missionary of the American Sunday School Union, will make an address.

THRILLING SERMONS ON "THE UNITED States in Prophecy," at the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, by the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock: the sixth sermon. Subject—*The United States in the Time of the End.* Every lover of the Union should hear the sermons. Also, preaching at 10½ A. M.

ATHENEUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Evening—third sermon of the course on the *Great Revival in the Dark Ages—God's Call to Luther.*

IS IT THE JUDGMENT?—S. S. SNOW (called "The Prophet,") will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Subject: *The Signs of the Times, as Proving that the Scenes of the Final Judgment are Commencing.*

A PROTRACTED MEETING IS BEING held by Messiah Church, in Metropolitan Academy, No. 95 6th-av. Preaching by Elder W. H. EASTMAN, of New-Hampshire, every evening next week, except Saturday. Also, service three times SABBATH, at the usual hours. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

"THE GREATEST DOCTRINAL ERROR OF THE DAY."—J. T. CURRY will lecture on this subject at Cooper Institute, Room No. 24, on TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 7½ P. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*No Future Life beyond the Grave, except for the Righteous.* Admittance free. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Seats free. The next in the course of Sabbath evening sermons will be delivered by Rev. Dr. D. X. JUNKIN, Chaplain U. S. Navy, on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, at 7½ P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, as usual.

FRENCH PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH "DU ST. ESPRIT," West 22d-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Dec. 20, morning services in French, by the Rector, Rev. Dr. VERREN, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Evening services in English, by Rev. J. CAMPBELL WHITE, D. D., commencing at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS Pastor, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, SUNDAY EVENING, by request, to the working-women of the City. Preaching at 11, and children's meeting at 3. Sunday School Festival Christmas morning at 10 o'clock.

REMOVAL.—THE FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH has been removed from Grand-st., to the chapel of the Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Rev. M. EVAZ will preach every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION —(Protestant Episcopal)—in East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels and all unconnected with any other church will find a welcome. All seats free.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway—Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Pope's Cave and Faithful's Experience*, being the next in the series on Pilgrim's Progress.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Regular children's service on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and friends of poor children cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway and Worth-st., to the Five Points.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the S. S. Missionary Society, attached to Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, will be held in the Church (Allen-st., near Grand,) on SABBATH EVENING, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock. Rev. A. A. WILLITS will deliver an address and the children will sing. All interested are invited.

PROF. MATTISON PREACHES, AS usual, in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. On WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Prof. BENJAMIN gives a Sabbath School concert and anniversary in the same church, at 7½ o'clock.

REVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE AND PROCLAMATION.—Mr. Beecher's declinature to debate the Constitution with Dr. Cheever in the Cooper Institute. Dr. Cheever's offer to discuss it in the *Independent* and *Principia*. See *Principia* of the 17th inst., No. 104 William-st.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL PREACH in the Bloomingdale Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*The Duty of Prayer to God, and of it to the World.* In the evening—*The Life of Queen Esther.* Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening services, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—The Rev. Mr. PRIME, Secretary of Foreign Missions, will preach in this Church, near East Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. F. W. GRAVES at 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Young Man in Danger.*

"THE REPRESENTATIVE SINNERS OF THE BIBLE."—The twelfth discourse of this series will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Subject—*Haman.* Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—The congregation of this Church will worship in their lecture-room. Preaching on SUNDAY by Rev. EDWARD TAYLOR. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SERVICE FOR YOUNG MEN.—IRVING HALL.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the eleventh of a series of discourses on *The Early History of Christianity*, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Un-church-going young men especially invited.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs. Preaching in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Evening subject—*The Uniqueness of Life.* Pastor Rev. F. BOTTOME. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, by Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D.; evening by the Pastor.

A SALVATION MEETING.—REV. R. T. ROBERTS, editor of the *Earnest Christian*, will preach on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., at Thitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 5th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. N. H. CHAMBERLAIN, of Baltimore, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-STREET, near 5th-av. SUNDAY services at 7¾, 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Seats free.

REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY WILL preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SABBATH, Dec. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

ORDINATION.—BISHOP POTTER WILL HOLD an Ordination on SUNDAY, the 20th, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th-st. Service at 10½ A. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. HENRY DARLING, D. D., will preach on SABBATH, 20th inst., MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours for public worship.

THE NEW-YORK FORUM—FREEST PLATform in America, corner Broadway and 23d-st., at 3 P. M. Discussion SUNDAY 20, *What is, and is not True Religion?* Free to all; everybody invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, Dec. 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

DR. R. B. RANDOLPH SPEAKS CORNER Broadway and 23d-st. at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The House that Jack Built*; at 7½ *Ancient and Modern Clairvoyants.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHing on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER.

THE ATHENEUM COLLECTION OF HYMNS AND TUNES for the Choir, Church and Sunday School, is now ready. It contains 512 pages, and nearly 700 hymns and tunes, such as "Rest for the Weary," "Shining Shore," "Eden Above," "Shall we Know each Other there?" &c. Among the new and beautiful pieces we would name, "Dare to be Right," "Faint not, Weary Pilgrim," "Come to Me," "Lion of Judah," "Shall we Meet beyond the River?" "Lord, give us Faith," "There is a Land of Love," "Oh, 'tis Glorious," "We'll Wait till Jesus comes," "A few more Years shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells, Chime On," "Over the River," "Shall we Meet no more to Part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever with the Lord," &c. Price, bound, 65 cents, $7 per dozen, $55 per 100. Cloth bound, embossed, 75 cents, $8 per dozen, $65 per 100. Postage, 15 cents each.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Tuesday Evening Lecture at 7½ o'clock. Friday evening: Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

THRILLING SERMONS ON "THE UNITED States in Prophecy," at the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, by the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; the sixth sermon, Subject—*The United States in the Time of the End.* Every lover of the Union should hear the sermons. Also, preaching at 10½ A. M.

OLD-FASHIONED METHODISM.—THE Band will be in the Wesleyan Chapel, College-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts., ON SUNDAY, at 3 and 7 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. All are invited. Seats free.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.—IRVING HALL—HANDEL'S oratorio, "THE MESSIAH," by the New-York Harmonic Society, with full orchestra. See future advertisements.

LECTURES.

E. P. BELDEN, ESQ.,

of New-York, will deliver the closing lecture of the course for the Sanitary Commission (the proceeds to be applied to the relief of our suffering soldiers at Richmond) on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21. Subject—*The Rise and Fall of Republics.* This is a new lecture not before delivered. The present state of our Country throws an intense interest around the subject, for which the long historical and political studies of Mr. Belden have peculiarly fitted him. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 40 cents. For sale at the offices of the Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway and No. 10 Cooper Institute, and at the door.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—BROOKLYN.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON

will lecture in Brooklyn, at the Atheneum, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"The Fortune of the Republic." Tickets 25 cents; for sale at the usual places.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR

AND

FASHIONABLE

FURNISHING GOODS,

IN STYLES AND PRICES

WITHOUT COMPETITION,

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS,

FINE DRESS SHIRTS

AND COLLARS,

CARDIGAN JACKETS,

SCARLET CASHMERE SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

UNION RIDING BELTS,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

UMBRELLAS,

WALKING CANES,

ARMY AND NAVY SHIRTS,

HOODS, SONTAGS, KNIT GAITERS,

UNION DRESSES,

COTTON, SILK, WOOLEN

AND MERINO STOCKINGS,

BALMORAL HOSE,

SHETLAND FALLS

SILK AND WOOLEN NIGHTCAPS,

INFANTS' BOOTS,

COMFORTERS AND MUFFLERS.

An elegant variety of the above goods, many of them manufactured upon the premises, and not to be had elsewhere, will be found at

UNION ADAMS',

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY!!

MAKE YOUR PURCHASES OF

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,

No. 456 Broadway, (near Grand,)

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,

AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Having completed our orders and contracts previous to the late important advance, we still continue to offer our entire stock of New Fall Styles at less than importers' and manufacturers' present prices.

CALL EARLY IF YOU WANT CHOICE STYLES AT A BARGAIN.

CURTAINS.

New styles, 1863. Swiss Lace, Nottingham Lace, Leno Lace, Muslin, Brocatel, Reps, Terry Cloth, Japanese, do Damask, Cornices, and all Other Trimmings.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

CORNICES.

All the New Styles at KELTY'S, No. 359, Broadway, New-York.

PIANO COVERS.

New Patterns of Piano and Table Covers at KELTY'S, No. 359, Broadway, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES.

New Patterns for Dwellings, for Stores, for Churches, for Hotels, for Steamboats. New Styles of Fixtures.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway, New-York.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER GARMENTS.

All the best makes in ladies' and misses' English and German hosiery; ladies' and misses' drawers and vests; all the best makes in kid gloves, Alexandre's, Jouvin's and others celebrated; also, a great variety of Fall and Winter gloves, Ladies' and Misses' gaiters, sontags, capes, hoods, &c., &c.; French kids 75 cents, $1 and $1 25; children's kids 50 cents. N. B. Two hundred dozen undressed kids, in all the fashionable shades at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

SKIRTS, FRENCH, MADE UP, BALMORAL SKIRTS, just introduced in Paris.

Two cases received, at GAYNOR'S, 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

FURS.

FURS!

FURS!!

FURS!!!

FURS!!!!

LADIES' FINE FURS.

GENTS' FUR CAPS, MUFFLERS AND GAUNTLETS, FANCY AND BUFFALO ROBES,

RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES, at BURKE'S (successor to Watkins,) No. 210 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

LADIES' FINE FURS, AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.—Opening at retail of a selected stock of Furs, by SIG'D GOGE, Manufacturer of Ladies' Fine Furs, No. 49 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

THE OPERA.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK

The Director begs to inform the patrons of the Opera and the public generally, that he will, on his return from Philadelphia, give

FOUR GRAND OPERA NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE,

as follows:

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23,
FRIDAY, Dec. 25,
MONDAY, Dec. 28,
and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30,

THE MATINEE WILL TAKE PLACE ON SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

These will be positively the only performances until the return of the company in February next, as they have to appear by contract in Boston, on Monday, Jan 4.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 8 o'clock, will be presented, for the first and only time this season, Verdi's grand opera, in four acts, of

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

with the following unparalleled cast:

Amelia.....Mad. JOSEPHINE MEDORI
Oscar.....Mad. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI
Ulrica.....Mlle. HENRIETTA SULZER
Richard.....Sig. FRANCISCO MAZZOLENI
Renhart.....Sig. FERNANDO BELLINI
Samuel, Enemy of Richard.....Sig. DOMENICO COLLETTI
Tom, Enemy of Richard.....Sig. Muller
Sylvan.....Sig. Massia
A Judge.....Sig. Reichardt
CONDUCTOR.....Sig. J. NUNO

On SATURDAY, Dec. 26, AT ONE O'CLOCK, GRAND MEDORI MATINEE,

on which occasion will be produced, for this time only, Mozart's chef d'œuvre.

DON GIOVANNI,

with its magnificent cast.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers desirous to retain their boxes and regular seats are respectfully requested to give notice at the box-office of the Academy, which will be open for that purpose on Monday, Dec. 21, from 9 to 5 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

The regular sale of secured seats and tickets will commence on Tuesday morning, at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine sts.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.

Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY.

THIS, SATURDAY, EVENING, DEC. 19, 1863.

LAST NIGHT OF THIS SUPERB AND ATTRACTIVE BILL.

THREE PIECES.

FAIRY SPECTACLE, CHARMING BURLESQUE, and SCREAMING FARCE,

with THE GREAT ORIGINALS, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, IN FIVE CHARACTERS.

Mr and Mrs. WILLIAMS will be supported by Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Skerrett, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. H. Pearson, Mr. W. A. Chapman, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. Holmes, &c., &c.

LAST NIGHT THIS SEASON

of the fairy spectacle of THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

Lanty McLoughlan.....Mr. Barney Williams.
Kate Kearney.....Mrs. Barney Williams.

LAST NIGHT THIS SEASON

of the excellent burlesque of THE MAGIC JOKE,

New scenery,
Magnificent Costumes,
Rare Cast of Characters,
Exquisite Music, Charming Melodies,
Incessant Transformations.

MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

in her immensely admired character of PRINCE DOLOROSO.

LAST NIGHT THIS SEASON

of the screaming farce of THE IRISH TIGER.

Paddy Ryan.....Mr. Barney Williams

Seats secured one week in advance.

MONDAY—An entire change of performance.

IRVING HALL.

MR. THEODORE THOMAS' ninth popular MUSICAL MATINEE, SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 1863.

Doors open at 1 o'clock.

NOTICE.—On the occasion of the next popular Musical Matinée, Dec. 19, each purchaser of a ticket of admission will be presented with a copy of the "Christmas Polka," 5 pages, composed by Mr. Charles Fradel, and dedicated to the Lady Patrons of Theodore Thomas' popular Musical Matinée at

IRVING HALL.

The following distinguished artists will also appear in Theatre new and brilliant programme: Mme. COMTE ROSEBERRY, from the Italian Opera, and Opera Comique, Paris; Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Signor ABELLA and full Orchestra. Tickets, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Irving Hall and the principal music stores.

MISS CANDA'S MONUMENT,

AT HOPE CHAPEL,

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

PERHAM'S GIGANTIC MIRROR OF THE REBELLION, devoted to raising funds for the founding of a NATIONAL HOME FOR INVALID SOLDIERS, will open at

CLINTON HALL,

Astor-place, between Broadway and 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

Four admissions.....One Dollar

One-half of the profits to be donated to the above object. Future advertisements will contain full particulars.

JOSIAH PERHAM, Agent.

71ST REGIMENT PROMENADE CONCERT—IRVING HALL. DODWORTH'S FULL BAND. SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1863.

Tickets can be obtained only of members of the regiment, and at the band-office, (Kingsland's,) No. 422 Broome-st

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman.....$5
Season tickets for ladies.....2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years.....3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

THE GLORIES OF VENICE AND ROME,

AT HOPE CHAPEL,

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HAVE YOU PLAYED THE AUTHOR'S GAME?

HAVE YOU PLAYED THE POET'S GAME?

They are the most instructive and amusing Games extant. A quiet, pleasant and intellectual way of passing an evening, both for the young and old. Be sure and get the correct edition, which is published by Sage, Sons & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., and for sale by our only authorized agent. GEO. A. OLNEY, No. 42 John-st.

HIRAM YOUNG,

MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER OF FINE PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st.

Offers to the trade a large and varied assortment of Silver-plated ware, consisting in part of EPERGNES, FLOWER VASES, SALVERS, PRESERVE, SUGAR and BUTTER DISHES, TEA SETS, CASTORS, &c., &c. Also, PEARL and IVORY TABLE CUTLERY.

TIBBALS' SPRING ROCKING-HORSE DEPOT, CRANDALL'S PATENT—Removed to No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, Children's Carriages, &c.

Send stamp for illustrated circular and price-list.

STERLING GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS (And all time,) GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, and fine Gold Jewelry, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, Staple Goods for the Holidays, and Lasting Tokens, AT LOW PRICES. T. B. BYNNER, Importer and Dealer in Watches and Jewelry, No. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y. UP STAIRS.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE.

EDDY'S AND FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE HEATING AND COOKING STOVES, Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves, Sterling's Gas Regulator and Saver. The Polar Refrigerator, Clothes-Wringers, Mangles and Washing-machines. Parlor and Ice Skates, LESLEY & ELLIOT, No. 494 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL BOXES.

The largest and ONLY complete stock of Musical Boxes to be found in America, is now offered for sale at Wholesale and retail by the undersigned, at prices varying from $2 75 to $350 00. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

HOLIDAYS.—THE BEST PLACE TO PURchase a pure article of CANDY, SUGAR PLUMS, &c., is at the Old Chambers-st. Candy Manufactory, corner Chambers and Hudson sts. All the articles purchased at this establishment are warranted pure and free from all adulteration. Established in 1806. It has for more than fifty years always been celebrated for the superiority of its manufactures.

RIDLEY & CO. are determined to keep up with the demand, but our advice is to call early and get supplied. They have Fancy Boxes, Comets, Sacs, &c., suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

RIDLEY & CO.'S BRANCH OFFICE, Corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ESTABLISHED 1845. ORIGINAL L. JACOBS. Great variety. Unprecedented low prices for cash

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The March to the Relief of Knoxville.

One of Longstreet's Ammunition Trains Destroyed.

AFFAIRS AT CHATTANOOGA.

How John Morgan Got Across Our Lines.

ACTIVITY OF THE REBEL CAVALRY.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 18.

The *Commercial*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Chattanooga, which says:

"During the march of our troops from Chattanooga against LONGSTREET, at KNOXVILLE, GRANGER'S corps got in advance of LONGSTREET'S ammunition train, while HOWARD'S corps was in the rear. There being no escape for the train, forty car-loads of ammunition and two locomotives were run into the river at Loudon.

A portion of the force sent to KNOXVILLE has returned to Chattanooga.

The situation of affairs at Chattanooga is unchanged.

The army will soon be in their Winter quarters."

FROM CUMBERLAND GAP.

CUMBERLAND GAP, Wednesday, Dec. 16.

A portion of Gen. LONGSTREET'S army made a descent from Rogersville on Monday, and engaged the advance of our forces near Beans' Station. The fighting was continued at intervals.

It is since reported that the rebels captured twenty-two loads of Quartermaster's stores.

Gen. WILCOX'S forces have fallen back to Tazewell and are fortifying.

A later dispatch, of the same date, says that the Union citizens are leaving KNOXVILLE and going in the direction of Big Creek Gap.

Fighting is in progress at Blair's Cross Roads.

REPORTS FROM CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Friday, Dec. 18.

The rebel General, JOHN MORGAN, escaped across the Tennessee at Gillespie's Landing, 60 miles above here, Sunday afternoon.

Capts. WILLIAM CUMMINGS and ROBERT CUMMINGS, who escaped from Columbus with him, were captured, together with 14 of his escort of 30. Reaching the neighborhood of the river, they pressed every citizen to prevent the alarm being given, and hurriedly constructed a raft at the mouth of Miles Creek, on which an attempt to cross was made. A citizen who eluded their pickets gave the alarm, and the attempt was nearly frustrated. MORGAN escaped on a valuable race-horse, which was presented him in Kentucky, going in the direction of Athens. Gen. HOWARD, who commands at Athens, has cavalry scouring the country, and possibly MORGAN may yet be taken.

WHEELER has rejoined HARDEE, and is reorganizing his cavalry force near Dalton.

Refugees and deserters say that the rebel cavalry will be actively employed during the Winter.

On Wednesday, CHAMP FERGUSON, the guerrilla, with a small force, captured a part of the train of the First cavalry division on the march from McMinnville to Sparta. PETER EBRE, sutler of the Ninth Pennsylvania cavalry, and three others were murdered.

HARDEE'S headquarters are at Dalton—pickets as far as the Tunnel. His army, including the Georgia militia, is 35,000 strong, and is represented as utterly demoralized.

Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN left for Bridgeport today.

Steamboats make trips from Bridgeport to Lounon, whence stores are transported by rail twenty-two miles to KNOXVILLE.

There is no news from Gen. GORDON GRANGER, who, with BURNSIDE, is probably fighting LONGSTREET at bay near Rogersville.

The Heenan and King Match.

The excitement relative to this contest is increasing, and the betting runs wild and unprecedented. Two to one are freely offered on HEENAN, and freely taken. It is said that MORRISSEY is betting heavily against HEENAN, and whether the report is correct or not, it has gained currency, and made many more takers than otherwise there would have been on KING. A private letter from HEENAN, received by last steamer, is full of confidence, and announces an "easy" success. KING, he says, is in splendid condition, but he (HEENAN) was never in so good. KING'S tactics are to fight low—body blows—and HEENAN is prepared for this, by, from the waist up, being a "mass of iron." Above his hips there is nothing but cords, muscles, bones. English residents are willing to take even bets, but the odds are so freely offered that they do not make the proposition. HARRY CLIFFORD, of Broadway and Eighth-street, has $3,000 placed in his hands to bet on KING. He is authorized to bet even, and awaits takers. A singular bet was made on Wednesday evening—$150 even that HEENAN would win in thirty minutes. This is merely throwing away money, the knowing ones say; HEENAN'S "quick fight" will not avail him with one who knows his tactics, is an old stager and an acknowledgedly courageous and enduring man. A chance blow, it is true, may early decide the contest, but, saving that, it will be iron muscle against iron muscle, iron will against iron will, and thorough training against thorough training. The matter of a "prize fight" is offensive even in its suggestion, but this is occupying a prominence in the public mind which fully justifies reference to it. That it is "international" is a mistake. The English papers have combatted this idea in order if HEENAN wins, to qualify the character of the defeat. This side of the water it can be claimed as not "international," because there is neither a liking for, an approval or recognition of this most brutalizing, disgusting exhibition of the "manly art of self-defence." HEENAN fights on his "own hook," and is likely to have a much fairer chance than he had with SAYERS. He has made many friends in England. The bets on him there are heavy and "fair play," compulsorily, must be the order.

The Express Newspaper to be Sold.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Hon. Judge Brady.

The Case of Stephen T. Clark vs. James & Erastus Brooks, all proprietors of the New-York *Evening Express*, has reached the point where a sale has been ordered. The points are briefly thus: The plaintiff on the 30th of November, 1855, bought of James Brooks one-sixth of an interest in the *Express* for $13,333 33, and was, until July 1, 1863, the publisher and financial editor of the paper. At the close of January, 1863, the parties, for the first time made a formal partnership, (marked A in the pleadings,) which, by consent, was ante-dated Jan. 1, 1863, in which the interests of the parties were thus set forth—that the paper is owned as follows: James Brooks, one-half part thereof; Erastus Brooks the one-third part thereof, and the said Stephen T. Clark the one-sixth part thereof, and as such owners and proprietors have heretofore published the said *New-York Express* under the name of J. & E. Brooks. At the same time was also delivered to Clark by James Brooks a bill of sale of the interest bought by Clark, Nov. 30, 1863, and the bill of sale was by consent ante-dated Nov. 30, 1855, marked (B) in the pleadings. Very soon after making the partnership, and obtaining a formal bill of sale, the plaintiff gave the legal notice of the determination of the partnership, and proceeded to close the business under the articles of partnership and bill of sale, asking for a receiver and a sale of the common property.

To this James Brooks swore in reply that he sold only one-sixth of two-thirds of the paper; that on the 30th day of November, 1855, he signed the bill of sale, of which document marked (B) was a copy, and that he, James Brooks, has never signed or executed any other paper or document with said Clark, as to any interest in said newspaper except those marked (A) and (B.)

Upon these affidavits, after argument, the property was ordered into the hands of a Receiver, with leave to either party to petition for a sale.

Upon the motion for a sale the plaintiff, Clark, swore that the paper marked (B,) which Brooks swore he signed on the 30th day of November, 1855, was signed and executed in January, 1863, to carry out the agreement made between Clark and Brooks in 1855, and that the transfer of 1-6 of ⅓ was introduced into the bill of sale (B) by oversight and mistake, and at the time produced the following document marked (C,) which was the original of the agreement made NOV. 30, 1855, but which, on the motion for a Receiver, James Brooks swore he never signed.

DOCUMENT C.—It is understood and agreed upon the part of James Brooks, owner of two-thirds of the interest of the New-York *Express* newspaper, that he will, on the 1st day of January, 1856, sell and deliver to Stephen T. Clark *one-sixth* of an interest in said paper, (THEREBY REDUCING HIS OWN INTEREST TO ONE-HALF,) for the sum of $13,333 33, $2,500 of which was to be paid by said Clark on the delivery of this memorandum of agreement.

It is also agreed that for one year said Clark shall have a salary of $1,500.

Dated and signed at New-York, Nov. 30, 1855.

JAMES BROOKS.

Upon the back of this agreement was written the following:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1855.

Received of S. T. Clark, the acceptances of Geo. S. Stephenson for $2,500, in two agreements, due respectively in fifteen and thirty days, being an equivalent of $2,500 mentioned in the annexed agreement.

JAMES BROOKS.

The document (C) James Brooks, on the motion for a Receiver, swears he never signed. On the 20th day of November, 1863, after over four months' time to refresh his memory, he again swears that his former affidavits are "true," adding, in relation to the original paper of Nov. 30, 1855, that he never made it: adding "that it *was possible* that the paper (C) was signed by him, *as he was in the habit* of signing papers presented to him by the plaintiff in the hours of business, defendant Brooks having every confidence in the plaintiff" at the time said paper purports to be dated; and that the paper (B), executed *seven years after*, was the real portion of the paper sold, and denies that (B) was ante-dated. The defendant, James Brooks, swore that he was *in the habit about Nov. 30, 1855, of signing papers presented to him by Clark in the line of business*, the facts being that said Clark during the whole of 1855 was a resident of Portland, Me., and had not been connected with the New-York *Express* or James Brooks for more than six years next preceding Nov. 30, 1855.

The plaintiff's counsel, Henry A. Cram, in asking for a sale, claimed that the Court had no right to continue the publication of a paper of extreme disloyal political opinions, and proceeded to read several articles in the *Express* since it has been published by the Court, in which the whole policy of the Administration was denounced, and the public incited to oppose it.

Mr. McKeon, in reply to Mr. Cram's remarks as to receipts and the falling off in circulation of the *Express* on account of the extreme political opinions of the paper, said that the *Freeman's Journal* was the most violent secession paper in this City, but has made more money than it had ever made before. It takes the ground that the President ought to be impeached; that the Conscription Act ought to be resisted by force, and that the debt of the United States incurred to carry on this war ought to be repudiated. The *Metropolitan Record* is in the same state, increasing in its subscription list, and takes the ground that the United States debt ought to be repudiated, and that the whole currency of the country is mismanaged. I recollect at the beginning of the war, the NEW-YORK TIMES stated that President Lincoln should be deposed and a new man put in for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the country. I refer to this for the purpose of showing that the articles referred to by the counsel for Mr. Clark, the plaintiff, are not disloyal. Mr. McKeon then referred to an editorial in the *Express*, one of those read by counsel for plaintiff, on the national currency question, which he considered one of the most powerful articles he ever read. I recollect the time when Mr. Adams was turned out of office because the national debt was then $16,000,000. Now it is fourfold. I look at these things not with the heated imagination of the counsel for plaintiff, but with calm and cool opinions, and recollected that in December, 1860, when he left Washington, that civil war would be here in less than six months. I believe that, as sure as this war ends in the subjugation of the South, the next raid will be on the Catholics of the country. It is decreed that Catholicity and Slavery should perish together. Mr. Sumner, standing in the Senate of the United States, made a speech in which he said that the twin relics of barbarism were not Slavery and Polygamy, but Catholicity and Slavery. It is denied that Mr. Sumner ever said so. It is published in the *Congressional Globe*, and reprinted in the *Herald*, of this City. Born and educated a Catholic, I confess a poor one, I see the coming storm, and believe sincerely to-day that when the knife is taken from the throats of the Southern people it will be turned to the throat of every Catholic in the North. He said he was prepared for the result, come what will. Again, to refer to General in command of a Department in the South, Gen. PHELPS, who issued an order in which he denounced the Catholics of Louisiana. He has been made a Major-General, and approved by the President. He referred to these things because it is asserted here that this paper is to be denounced as disloyal, because it states these facts. But I need not trouble the Court with making political speeches. The Court should consider it as a mere matter of business. I would not have introduced it had not my friend on the other side attempted to prove that the *Express* was extreme in its political opinions, and a disloyal newspaper. The fact that Mr. Brooks being a member of Congress will injure the paper in the conducting of it, is not true. Mr. Brooks is capable of getting all the information which the Executive Departments can afford him, and is able to communicate to his paper, the *Express*, facts beyond the control of any other newspaper correspondent. So far as Mr. Brooks' political opinions are concerned, we are not able to tell what effect they may have, he not having made any speeches as yet, but had voted with Mr. Stevens, the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and leader of the House, and a Republican of extreme political opinions.

Mr. McKeon then went on to say that in relation to the facts stated in the affidavits as to the circulation, and want of business capacity of the Brooks brothers, that when the Brooks brothers became connected with the *Express*, more than thirty years ago, it was a paper of very little importance and of small circulation, and that through their industry, ability, and perseverance it has now become one of the first papers in the country. This fact alone is sufficient to show that the *Express* will not suffer by the withdrawal of the plaintiff from the concern. That by the affidavit of the book-keeper of the *Express* it was shown that the receipts of the newspaper were greater now than they were when the plaintiff was connected with the paper, and that its circulation had not decreased and its advertisements had not diminished since his withdrawal. These facts should warrant your honor in denying the motion for a sale.

Mr. Cram replied at length, claiming that the defendants, as receivers, were impairing the plaintiffs interest in the newspaper, on account of the extreme political opinions of the defendants, bringing it within the principles of a decision by Chancellor Walworth, that the Court ought not to continue the publication of a political newspaper longer than is absolutely necessary. The counsel characterized the affidavit of James Brooks as swearing to a negative pregnant, and not worthy of belief, the main points being avoided. Counsel also referred to the fact that this was an excellent time to sell the newspaper, there only being two evening papers; that he had a party ready to purchase whenever it was sold; if the present time was missed, the loss to the plaintiff would be very great.

Mr. McKEON asked if the Government would furnish the funds to buy up and keep them quiet.

Mr. Cram answered that he did know that Mr. McKeon ought to be ashamed of abusing the Government and his country, and that he did not mean to be interrupted by the remarks of the counsel. He stated that the Court did not sit to protect political interests, but pecuniary interests. He denied the assertion of his opponent that Catholicity was in danger, and knew many Catholics who spurned such ideas as the gentlemen would have us believe; that he hoped that the opinions of the papers referred to and all their associates would be consigned to a just oblivion; that such opinions are repudiated by the great majority of the people of this country.

Mr. Cram concluded by asking the Court to order a sale in order to protect the rights of the plaintiff.

The Court then ordered that the *Express* newspaper be sold, the terms and time to be settled by Ex-Judge Bosworth, the referee appointed for that purpose.

[Advertisement.]

At a family breakfast table the other morning a scene occurred which will doubtless be reënacted many times over before Christmas. After the husband had approvingly disposed of his nice rolls, broiled chicken and coffee, the wife said, in a significantly coaxing manner: "Charlie, did you know Mrs. Sweetman has got a magnificent new set of furs?" Charlie began instantly to smell a rather large mice, and pretending to be very busy over his paper, answered rather absently, "No." "Yes, she has," pursued the pretty wife; "her husband has given them to her in advance of Christmas. He happened to see some beautiful sets, cheap, at KNOX'S. KNOX? I think that is the name, down Broadway, near Fulton-street, where he buys his hats, and he bought her a perfectly magnificent cape and muff, and a collar and muff also for their Annie, just the size of our Rosie. He intended not to tell her till Christmas, but he couldn't keep the secret. Wasn't it nice?" "Yes, very," said Charlie, "but I must be going. Got a lot of business to do to-day." A few hours after that saw Mr. Charlie put on his hat, quit his store and make his way quietly in the direction of KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway. "Dear little pussie," he thought, "I know what she was driving at; she wanted to give me a hint of what she would like for Christmas present to be. Well, she is the best little wife in the world, and she shall have what she wants, and Rosie, too. But I'll see if I can't keep a secret better than Sweetman."

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S IMPERIAL DRESS ELEVATOR—The most perfect and convenient arrangement for raising the dress gracefully and uniformly all around ever introduced. Price 60 cents. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. MME DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway. This beautiful and valuable invention is fastened under the skirt, raising the dress in graceful festoons, and lets down at will. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

TWO PERFORMANCES to-day at Barnum's Museum, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. The great drama, "Ticket-of-Leave Man," at each. Giant Boy, Giant Girl, Lilliputian King, Automaton Musical Troupe, &c., &c., at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

The Michigan State Fair awarded the highest commendation to the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine

[Advertisement.]

RICH, RACY AND INSTRUCTIVE.—The best number ever printed. For portaits, characters and biographies of Gen. BANKS, Lord LYNDHURST, etc., with portraits of beautiful women, Egyptian mummies, Sioux Indians, Love, Courtship and Marriage, Wild Men and Beasts, Children, How Miss K. Got a Husband, A Woman's Experience, The Secret of Beauty, Love Signs in the Face, The Beard—Its Cultivation and Significance, Dreams, Causes and Effect, see the January number *Phrenological Journal*, now ready. 15 cents, or $1 50 a year. New volume. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The most pleasant and healthful beverage for family use is the famous KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE. Some worthless imitations have been offered, but be sure and ask your grocer for KENT'S. No other genuine. Price 23 cents per pound. General depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

MARRIED.

BEECHER—BENEDICT.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Lieut. HENRY BARTON BEECHER, Fourth U. S. artillery, and HATTIE J., eldest daughter of Lewis S. Benedict, Esq., all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

BLOODGOOD—EDGAR.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. Ferris, LL. D., WINFIELD BLOODGOOD and AMANDA L., daughter of James M. Edgar, all of this City.

BADGER—HUTCHINSON.—In Christ Church, Waukegan, Ill., on Monday, Dec. 14, by Rev. C. E. Cheney, of Chicago, B. HUTCHINGS BADGER, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to HATTIE M., daughter of John Hutchinson, Esq., of Syracuse, N. Y.

CROSBY—CROSBY.—In Danbury, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. S. G. Coe, THEODORE H. CROSBY, of New-York, to MATTIE W., eldest daughter of P. D. Crosby, of Danbury.

HOLLENBACH—OSTRANDER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's mother, Kingston, N. Y., by Rev. J. C. F. Hoes, D. D., THEODORE HOLLENBACH, of New-York, to Miss LOUISA OSTRANDER.

HOWELL—MCRUER.—In Bangor, Me., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 15, by Rev. George W Field, GILBERT HOWELL, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to ROBINA NAPIER, daughter of Daniel McRuer, M. D., of Bangor.

IRVIN—TAYLOR.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Dr. McElroy, ALEXANDER P. IRVIN to SUSAN S., daughter of Robert L. Taylor, all of this City.

QUACKENBUSH—LOUDERBACK.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 17, at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., by Rev. D. M. L. Quackenbush, D. D., ABRAHAM QUACKENBUSH, Jr., and LIZZIE A. LOUDERBACK, all of this City.

SEELEY—CROSBY.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. G. Coe, A. COOKE SEELEY to MARY E., second daughter of P. D. Crosby, all of Danbury, Conn.

SMITH—BACON.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, at the Church of the Redemption, by Rev. Alex. Jones, D. D., J. KEARNY SMITH, of Perth Amboy, N. J., and ANNA M., daughter of J. B. Bacon, of this City.

TAYLOR—MCINTYRE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. William Bannard, of Kingsboro, N. Y., CHARLES W. TAYLOR to MARY, youngest daughter of John McIntyre, Esq.

TALMAGE—CLARK.—At New-Dorp, Staten Island, on Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Theodore Irving, D. D., SAMUEL TALMAGE, of Somerville, N. J., and ARIETTA M., only daughter of Dr. E. Clark, of the former place.

WHITING—WHITING.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, by Rev. George C. Lucas, ANDREW WHITING, of New-Orleans, and MRS. SUSAN P. WHITING, of Jersey City.

DIED.

BRADHURST.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, after a long and painful illness, LILLIE WILMERDING, youngest daughter of Henry M. and Elizabeth T. Bradhurst, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, Washington Heights, on Saturday morning, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock.

CONLON.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 17, after a short illness, PATRICK CONLON, in the 45th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Eckford-st., between Cayler and Greenpoint avs., on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M.

DURYEA.—On Thursday, Dec. 17, of diphtheritic croup, AMOS BAILEY, youngest son of William E. and Huldah A. Duryea, aged 15 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 516 East 5th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 20, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

FROMENT.—At his residence, No. 66 East 31st-st., on Thursday, Dec. 17, after a lingering illness, ANDRE FROMENT.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Theodore Froment, together with the members of the Common Council, the members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the members of the Tammany Society and Democratic General Committee, are requested to attend the funeral, from St. James' English Lutheran Church, No. 103 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOX—On Friday, Nov. 27, on the battle-field of Mine Run, Va., Lieut. JAMES A. FOX, of the 140th regiment Ohio Volunteers, formerly a resident of Yellow Springs, in said State; leaving a young wife and many friends to mourn his untimely end.

In the language of the Colonel commanding his brigade, to a friend, "He had endeared himself to us all by his uniform conduct as a soldier and gentleman, and to none more than myself."

His remains were interred in a quiet spot on the battle-field, near midnight of the day he fell, by his brother officers. A sadder moment they never experienced.

Gallant soldier and friend, farewell. L.

☞ Ohio papers please copy.

HOVEY.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 16, Rev. J. Parsons Hovey, D. D., pastor of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, and Chaplain of the 71st regiment New-York State Militia, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and his clerical brethren, and the members of the 71st regiment, (in citizens' dress,) are invited to attend the funeral, from the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C, on Saturday morning, Dec. 19, at 11 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Richmond papers please copy.

KIDDER.—The funeral of Mrs. MARY J. KIDDER, wife of Frederick Kidder, which was postponed on account of the severe storm on Thursday, will take place to-day at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 129 West 14th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

LATHAM.—On Friday, Dec. 18, of congestion, HARRIET ELIZABETH, only daughter of Thomas C. and Asenath O. Latham, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the residence of her parents, No. 330 Carlton-av., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, also the friends of John E. Hoagland.

MANNING.—On Friday morning, Dec. 18, Mrs. MARY D. MANNING, widow of Jeremiah Manning, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, with those of her son, J. Angus Manning, and her brothers, Daniel, William S. and C. R. Robert, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Monday morning, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 72 West 12th-st.

SPRIGG.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 17, ANN G. SPRIGG, relict of Frederick Sprigg.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 74 West 35th-st., this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

WHITE.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 17, EDWARD WHITE, in the 80th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, James W. White, Justice of the Suprior Court, and John E. White, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, this day, (Saturday,) 19th inst., at 9 o'clock, where Mass will be celebrated.

WALGROVE.—At Dobbs' Ferry, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 17, EPPINGHAM W. WALGROVE, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) 19th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from Zion (Episcopal) Church, Dobbs' Ferry. The train leaves Chambers-st. at 12½ P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Yazoo, for New-Orleans—Mrs. Page, J. M. Young and wife, H. H. Emerson, D. Galama and wife, John Stonitch, George R. Carlton, Wm. W. Knight, Wm. T. Smith, Frank Buck, Wm. N. Ghiselin, George T. Abbott, Mrs. Burns, Mary Nelson, M. R. Morris, William L. Bailey, Charles Moore, Victor Lavegne Pouleigh and family of 5 persons, John Buhler, Andrew Bartley, A. M. Rios, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans.—Dr. Seguin, M. Cronley, John Collen, Mrs. E. Humphrey and son, N. Davidson, Mr. Thompson and wife, M. Joseph, wife and 2 children, Mrs. Feronfer, C. H. Offensand.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 19 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon sets.. 1 54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 26 | Gov. Island.. 3 15 | Hell Gate.. 4 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Bremen, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen. Oelrichs & Co.; Yazoo, Couch, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.; Etna, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, John G. Dale. Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Golden Fleece, Manson, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark Maraval, Guffing, Barbados, T. T. Dwight.

Brigs Gold Hunter, Weston, Yarmouth, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; Marco Polo, (Br.,) Roberts, Turks Island, Geo. T. Brewster.

Schooners D. H. Baldwin, Knowlton, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; J. C. Runyn, Mathis, Alexandria, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Triumph, Watson, Boston, Van Brunt & Slaght; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; J. G. Ferris, Martin, Washington, F. J. Campbell; Rachel C. Russell, Bunting, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; H. Brown, ——, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Louisa Moore, Winters, Newbern; J. F. Anger, Wright, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Slaght; A. C. Reeves, Young, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; L. & R. Smith, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; Jas. Logan, Smith, Philadelphia, Van Brunt & Slaght; M. A. Fredmore, Weaver, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Sloop Harper, Ross, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Argo, Henry A. Gadsden commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 8 A. M., and Charleston Bar at 3 P. M., Dec. 15, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Dec. 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 396 passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced strong westerly gales the entire passage. The steamship Edinburgh arrived at Queenstown Dec. 2. Dec. 17, lat. 40 44, lon. 69 05, passed a brig-rigged steamship bound E.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool Dec. 5, via Queenstown 6th, 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Dec. 5, 11:20 P. M., passed steamship Asia, bound in.

U. S. mail steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans 10th, with cotton and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co.

Steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C. in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to L. Kenny.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Fanny Cadwallader, Pierson, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Meekens, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Corsair, (Br., of Liverpool,) Hughes, Liverpool Oct. 15, with mdse. to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf. Has had very heavy gales and calms during the passage. Nov. 13, lost jibboom, foretopgallantmast, etc.; 14th, lat. 44 25, lon. 41 30, spoke the ship Marianne Nottebohm, who kindly offered any assistance, we having lost all sails, except the three topsails, shifted cargo and smashed the pumps. Dec. 3, lat. 49 07, lon. 56, passed a waterlogged ship, long counter, and long black billet, or fiddle-head: the Corsair being unmanageable could not approach nearer than two cables' length.

Ship Protector, (Norw.,) Kruge, Leghorn 52 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Heiress, Rusk, Newcastle 55 ds., with coal to J. A. McGaw. Has had very heavy westerly gales on the passage. Has been 4 ds. off the Hook.

Bark Laura & Gertrude, (Brem.,) Popoelbaum, Bremen 42 ds., in ballast to Kremelberg & Co.

Brig T. W. Rowland, McCarty, New-Orleans 12 ds., with sugar, cotton, etc., to master.

Brig James Carey Coale, (of Baltimore,) O'Leary, Havana 17 ds., with sugar, etc., to Merrill & Abbott. Had a succession of strong N. gales the entire passage.

Brig Maracaibo, (Dan.,) Ishoy, Maracaibo Nov. 11, and the Bar 13th, with coffee, hides, &c., to Pavenstadt & Co. Has experienced a succession of gales from N. W. to N. E. for the last 20 ds: has been 18 ds. N. of lat. 30. Dec. 5, saw a steamer, apparently a blockade-runner.

Brig N. M. Terry, (new,) Phillips, Deep River, Conn., in ballast to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. Lady Mulgrave, (Br., of Arichat,) Worward, Grand River, P. E. I., 20 ds., with oats to B. F. Small & Co.

Schr. Emily, (Br.,) Reed, Cornwallis 17 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Saratoga, Adams, Providence.

Schr. W. Perry, Risley, Fall River.

Schr. Triumph, Watson, Philadelphia, for Lynn.

Schr. S. T. Garrison, Grace, Delaware City.

WIND—Sunset, W.

Sailed.

Steamers Louisa Moore, for Newbern, N. C.; Thorn and City of Richmond for Washington, D. C.; Yazoo, for New Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 18—Arr. ship St. Lawrence, from Liverpool; brigs Coquette, from Cape Haytien, Foster, from Gonaives.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship George Cromwell will sail Saturday, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans.

The steamship Columbia, for New-Orleans, sails 19th, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

On the morning of the 7th inst., the light vessel of Frying-pan Shoals broke adrift from her moorings during a N. E. gale, and in clearing her bridle from the windlass, her second mate, Stoekley, son of the Captain, was killed. Vessel made sail and reached Port Royal on the 8th.

At 11 A. M. on Friday, Dec. 11, the bark Alice Provost Nichols, from Philadelphia, with coal for the navy, went ashore on Martin's Industry Shoals, while attempting to get to Port Royal, and is a total loss. Same night, in an easterly gale, the light-vessel on Martin's Industry Shoals broke adrift from her moorings, but succeeded in getting into Port Royal without damage. Temporarily, the steamer Cambria is moored about in same lat. and lon. as the light-vessel was to exhibit light at night.

RETURNED.—Hamburg brig Emilie, Pfiffer, hence 12th inst. for Havana, returned for medical assistance. On the 13th inst., lat. 39 40, lon. 73 46, a seaman fell from the foretopsail-yard to the deck, and was seriously injured.

Spoken, &c.

Asia—steamship, from Boston for Liverpool, Dec. 4, 84 miles west of Eastnet.

Columbia—steamship, bound E., Dec. 16, lat. 41 08, lon. 66 31.

Glasgow—steamship, bound E., was passed, Dec. 6, at 1½ P. M.

Persia—steamship, bound E., was passed, Dec. 8, at 8:50 P. M., lat. 56 14, lon. 25 42.

Scotia—steamship, hence for Liverpool, Dec. 17, lat. 46 46, lon. 48 20.

Sidon—steamship, bound E., was passed, Dec. 7, at 8:35 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

At Maracaibo, Nov. 11, bark Teresa, (Dan.,) just arr.; Br. schr. ——, Idx. fustic, for Baltimore.

[LATEST PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.]

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.

Arrived from New-York—2d, steamer Bellona, at London; Bolivar, at Liverpool; 1st, Rosa, at Antwerp; Nov. 28, Jane Spiers, at Londonderry; 29th, Christina Brockelman, at Texel; Orlando, at Malaga.

Arrived from Providence—Nov. 30, Exchange, at Antwerp.

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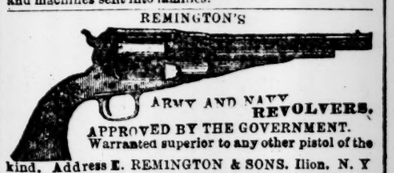

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT AND DECLARATION.

At a meeting of the Board of City Canvassers, held December 14, 1868, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the official canvass be published in the following named papers, viz.: *Sunday Dispatch, Irish American, Daily News, Tribune, Leader, New-Yorker, Atlas, Metropolitan Record, Staats Zeitung, Commercial Advertiser, Eca, Critic, New-York Times, Sunday Times and Messenger, Evening Express, Jewish Record, Freeman's Journal, Herald, Sun, Transcript, World, Sunday Courier* and *Sunday Mercury*, and that the complete canvass, by election districts, be published in the *Times Sept.*

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY CANVASSERS OF the City and County of New-York, in relation to the vote cast for Mayor;

A Police Justice in each of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts of the District Court;

A Justice in each of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Judicial Districts;

An Alderman in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an even numerical designation;

Six Councilmen in each Senatorial District;

One Commissioner of Common Schools for each Ward;

One Inspector of Common Schools for each Ward;

Two Trustees of Common Schools for each Ward;

And such other School Officers as have become vacant by reason of death, resignation, or from other causes.

The Board of City Canvassers, having met at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, on the third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and fourteenth days of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election Districts of said City and County, at the election held December one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, pursuant to the provisions of "An Act to Amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, do certify as follows, to wit:

FOR MAYOR.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Mayor of the City of New-York was seventy-one thousand one hundred and sixty-six

Of which C. Godfrey Gunther received twenty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Francis I. A. Boole received twenty-two thousand five hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Orison Blunt received nineteen thousand three hundred and eighty-three.

Of which two were defective.

Of which twenty-two were blank.

And of which forty-one were scattering votes

FOR POLICE JUSTICE.

FIRST DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the First District was three thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Of which Edward Hogan received two thousand seven hundred and thirty-two.

Of which John M. Costar received one thousand one hundred and seventy-four.

Of which thirteen were blanks.

And of which four were scattering votes.

SECOND DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Second District was seven thousand two hundred and eighty one.

Of which Joseph Dowling received seven thousand two hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which seven were blank.

And of which fifteen were scattering votes.

THIRD DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Third District was seven thousand three hundred and forty-four.

Of which William Dodge received three thousand four hundred and eighteen.

Of which Henry Wilson received two thousand two hundred and thirty-five.

Of which James M. Murray received one thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which seven were blank.

And of which sixteen were scattering votes.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Fourth District, was eleven thousand one hundred and three.

Of which William H. Mansfield received five thousand four hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Barnabas W. Osborn received four thousand nine hundred and forty-one.

Of which Frederick R. Hartman received five hundred and thirty-six.

Of which twenty-six were blank.

And of which one hundred and thirty-one were scattering votes.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Fifth District was eleven thousand and thirty.

Of which Edward J. Shandley received eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Edward M. Skidmore received two thousand one hundred and seven.

Of which Felix Hart received seventy-eight.

Of which forty-five were blank.

And of which forty-six were scattering votes.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Sixth District was eight thousand eight hundred and eleven.

Of which Richard Kelly received three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four.

Of which James Mahoney received three thousand two hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Francis C. Speight received nine hundred and fifteen.

Of which Daniel W. Clarke received five hundred and seventy-six.

Of which W. Drake Parsons received twenty-one.

Of which twelve were blank.

And of which fifteen were scattering votes.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Seventh District was ten thousand seven hundred and seventy-two.

Of which Michael Connolly received five thousand six hundred and seventy-three

Of which James H. Welsh received three thousand three hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Nicholas Seagrist received one thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Of which Charles M. Vandervoort received four hundred and twenty-eight.

And of which twenty-nine were scattering votes.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Police Justice of the Eighth District was nine thousand and one.

Of which Thomas A. Ledwith received four thousand five hundred and ninety-six.

Of which John Quackenbush received four thousand one hundred and thirty one.

Of which David Levy received two hundred and forty-six.

Of which Anson Willis received eight.

Of which seven were blank.

And of which thirteen were scattering votes.

JUSTICES OF THE DISTRICT COURTS.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the First Judicial District was three thousand nine hundred and eleven.

Of which Denis Quinn received two thousand and ninety six.

Of which Thomas Stewart received one thousand eight hundred and eight

Of which four were blank.

And of which three were scattering votes.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Second Judicial District was seven thousand two hundred and five.

Of which Thomas Nevlin received seven thousand one hundred and three.

Of which eighty-one were blank.

And of which twenty-one were scattering votes.

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Third Judicial District was seven thousand two hundred and ninety-six.

Of which Richard Connolly received five thousand two hundred and forty-three.

Of which John Graham received one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Thomas Jones received two thousand one hundred and forty-six.

Of which seven were blank.

And of which seventy-seven were scattering votes.

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Justice of the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District was ten thousand six hundred and forty-nine.

Of which John A. Stemmler received four thousand three hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which Charles E. Jenkins received three thousand five hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Joseph B. Talley received two thousand seven hundred and seven.

Of which six were blank.

And of which ten were scattering votes.

FOR ALDERMEN.

SECOND ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Second Aldermanic District was three thousand four hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Morgan Jones received two thousand and ninety-three.

Of which William Walsh received one thousand three hundred and seventy-six.

Of which five were blank.

And of which eleven were scattering votes.

FOURTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Fourth Aldermanic District was four thousand one hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which James McMahon received two thousand three hundred.

Of which William Doherty received one thousand and thirty-one.

Of which George S. Earle received seven hundred and seventy-five.

Of which seventeen were blank.

And of which seventy-four were scattering votes.

SIXTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Sixth Aldermanic District was five thousand three hundred and thirty-three.

Of which Joseph Shannon received three thousand one hundred and ninety-five.

Of which James Reed received two thousand and seven.

Of which William H. Williams received twenty-seven.

Of which sixty were blank.

And of which forty-four were scattering votes

EIGHTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Eighth Aldermanic District was five thousand one hundred and forty-four.

Of which Peter McKnight received three thousand and twenty-two.

Of which William L. Ely received two thousand and fifty-eight.

Of which William A. Walker received one.

Of which twenty-four were blank.

And of which thirty-nine were scattering votes.

TENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Tenth Aldermanic District was four thousand two hundred and seventeen.

Of which George A. Jeremiah received two thousand one hundred and ninety-two.

Of which John Lalor received one thousand two hundred and ten.

Of which John N. Reynolds received seven hundred and twenty-seven.

Of which one was blank.

And of which eighty-seven were scattering votes.

TWELFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Twelfth Aldermanic District was four thousand four hundred and fourteen.

Of which Bernard Kelly received two thousand three hundred and two.

Of which Peter Bowe received one thousand nine hundred and eight.

Of which Gerson N. Hermann received one thousand one hundred and forty-one.

Of which Joseph McVay received one.

Of which eight were blank.

And of which fifty-four were scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Fourteenth Aldermanic District was four thousand seven hundred and seventeen.

Of Which John D. Ottiwell received one thousand three hundred and sixty-one.

Of which James Irving received one thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Of which Richard Williamson, Jr., received one thousand one hundred and seventeen.

Of which Richard O'Brien received nine hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which twenty were blank.

And of which six were scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Alderman of the Sixteenth Aldermanic District was four thousand and thirty-five.

Of which Terence Farley received one thousand nine hundred and ten.

Of which Robert McGinnis received one thousand seven hundred and two.

Of which George J. Gregory received four hundred and eight.

Of which eight were black.

And of which seven were scattering votes.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimates and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen of the Fourth Senatorial District was ninety-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

Of which James Hayes received fourteen thousand five hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which John Healy received fourteen thousand five hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Charles Riley received fourteen thousand three hundred and thirty-three.

Of which Patrick H. Keenan received eleven thousand five hundred and eighty.

Of which Michael Brophy received eleven thousand five hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Edwin M. Haggerty received eleven thousand and eighty-five.

Of which Charles A. Viemeister received four thousand six hundred and fifty-five.

Of which Edward B. Cunnion received four thousand four hundred and eighty-two.

Of which John A. Parise received three thousand two hundred and two.

Of which William H. Bailey received two thousand five hundred and forty-seven.

Of which William W. Ladd received one thousand five hundred and fourteen.

Of which John Eagan received one thousand and ninety-two.

Of which Frank Duffy received seven hundred and forty-six.

Of which Patrick McCollum received two hundred and forty-seven.

Of which James Sandford received twenty-eight.

Of which Patrick Kiernan received twenty.

Of which three hundred and forty-four were blank.

And of which two hundred and forty-four were scattering votes.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen of the Fifth Senatorial District was ninety-three thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

Of which Samuel T. Webster received eight thousand five hundred and fourteen.

Of which Jeremiah Heffernan received seven thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which John Ryan received seven thousand four hundred and forty three.

Of which Michael Gross received seven thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Frederick Repper received seven thousand one hundred and six.

Of which Charles Koster received six thousand one hundred and ninety-nine.

Of which Simon Hazleton received four thousand nine hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Owen Keenan received four thousand five hundred and eighty-five.

Of which John Lambrecht received four thousand four hundred and sixty-two.

Of which William J. O'Connor received four thousand and sixty-two.

Of which Allen Rutherford received three thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Hugh Nesbitt received three thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

Of which Richard Sharp received three thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

Of which Prosper J. Blinn received three thousand five hundred and fifty four.

Of which John Galvin received three thousand four hundred and ninety-six.

Of which John Whitten received three thousand three hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which William Schneider received three thousand and fifty-seven.

Of which James Towers received two thousand six hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Thomas McGuire received two thousand two hundred and three.

Of which Philip Reilly received one thousand two hundred and twenty eight.

Of which Thomas H. Seymour received eight.

Of which one hundred and eleven were blank.

And of which one hundred and fifteen were scattering votes.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen of the Sixth Senatorial District was eighty-nine thousand five hundred and fifty-three.

Of which David R. Jaques received seven thousand six hundred and twenty-three.

Of which John Houghtalin received seven thousand four hundred and seventy.

Of which William S. Opdyke received seven thousand four hundred and fifty-seven.

Of which George Schaffer received seven thousand four hundred and forty-five.

Of which John G. Haviland received seven thousand four hundred and seven.

Of which George McGrath received seven thousand three hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Jeremiah Pangborn received seven thousand one hundred and thirty-six.

Of which James Murray received seven thousand one hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which George McLean received six thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which James Owens received six thousand five hundred and eighty-three.

Of which William Hepburn received six thousand five hundred and forty.

Of which James Galway received six thousand four hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Elbert Roberson received one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four.

Of which Wm. H. Housner received one thousand and fifty-one.

Of which Abraham E. Dater received nine hundred and forty-two.

Of which John Vanderpool received one hundred and two.

Of which John H. Pullis received three.

Of which James B. Nelson received one.

Of which John A. Weeks received one.

Of which Henry D. Sedgwick received one.

Of which Robert B. Minturn, Jr., received one.

Of which R. Lennox Kennedy received one.

Of which forty-one were blank.

And of which sixty-seven were scattering votes.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Councilmen of the Seventh Senatorial District was one hundred and fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Valentine Cook received eleven thousand three hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Patrick Russell received eight thousand five hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Alexander Brandon received eight thousand four hundred and seven.

Of which William Joyce received eight thousand three hundred and eleven.

Of which John Brice received eight thousand two hundred and forty-one.

Of which David Fitzgerald received seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-four.

Of which James E. Watson received seven thousand two hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Charles C. Pinckney received seven thousand and ninety-nine.

Of which Joseph Cudlipp received seven thousand one hundred and twenty-five.

Of which Nicholas H. Babcock, Jr., received seven thousand and thirty-two.

Of which Michael Snyder received six thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which William Starrit received six thousand four hundred and eighty.

Of which John Hart received five thousand three hundred and forty-four.

Of which William Gallagher received four thousand seven hundred and forty-five.

Of which Stephen Gheoghegan received three thousand seven hundred and seventy-three.

Of which John Keegan received three thousand five hundred and forty-five.

Of which Thomas Nolan received three thousand four hundred and twenty-three.

Of which Otis Ormsby received thirty-eight.

Of which Hugh Brady received thirty-seven.

Of which Thomas Brady received five.

Of which John J. Astor received four.

Of which Hiram Babcock received three.

Of which John Hopper received one.

Of which William B. Astor received one.

Of which one hundred and five were blank.

And of which seventy-five were scattering votes.

FOR COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the First Ward was one thousand three hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Patrick Maher received one thousand and four.

Of which Herman D. Walbridge received three hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which eighteen were blank.

And of which seven were scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Second Ward was three hundred and fifteen.

Of which James F. Horan received one hundred and sixty-four.

And of which William H. Maloney received one hundred and fifty-one.

THIRD WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Third Ward was four hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Edward B. Heath received two hundred and thirteen.

Of which Theodore Conklin received one hundred and forty-eight.

Of which Benjamin Ray received one hundred and thirty-three.

And of which three were scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward was one thousand nine hundred and eight

Of which Arthur O'Donnell received eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Hugh Keane received seven hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Henry G. Leask received two hundred and sixty-three.

Of which four were blank.

And of which seven were scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was one thousand seven hundred and sixty-three.

Of which James M. Tuthill received nine hundred and twelve.

Of which William H. Crane received eight hundred and forty-nine.

And of which two were blank votes.

SIXTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was two thousand three hundred and ten.

Of which Timothy Brennan received two thousand two hundred and ninety-two.

Of which six were blank.

And of which twelve were scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward was three thousand three hundred and five.

Of which Wilson G. Small received two thousand one hundred and forty-two

Of which John Galvan received one thousand one hundred and fifty-two.

And of which eleven were blank votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward, was two thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Walter W. Adams received one thousand seven hundred and seventy.

Of which John Aitken, Jr., received one thousand and eighty-three.

And of which three were blank votes.

NINTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was four thousand five hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which Jacob C. Bogert received two thousand two hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Helmus M. Wells received two thousand two hundred and sixty-six.

Of which one was blank.

And of which six were scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was two thousand four hundred and seventy.

Of which Andrew J. Kasmire received one thousand and sixty-two.

Of which John Harrison received one thousand and one.

Of which William Anderson received four hundred and two.

Of which two were blank.

And of which three were scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward was five thousand and nine.

Of which Charles Perley, Jr., received two thousand four hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Tunis B. Duryea received two thousand four hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which three were blank.

And of which forty-eight were scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward was two thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

Of which James C. Willett received one thousand three hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Charles Boice received one thousand two hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Spencer Gregory received one hundred and twenty-one.

Of which eighteen were blank.

And of which six were scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward was two thousand six hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Thomas Brown received one thousand six hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which Peter F. Greene received nine hundred and eighty-six.

Of which eight were blank.

And of which eight were scattering votes.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward was three thousand one hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Henry P. West received three thousand and forty-one.

Of which ninety were blank.

And of which four were scattering votes.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward was two thousand, three hundred and sixty-six.

Of which Washington Murray received one thousand three hundred and twenty-three.

Of which Henry J. Raymond received one thousand and thirty-seven.

Of which two were blank.

Of which four were scattering votes.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward was three thousand seven hundred and thirteen.

Of which Samuel B. H. Vance received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Morrel B. Spaulding received one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Of which one was a blank vote.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, was six thousand and one.

Of which James L. Miller received four thousand two hundred and seventy-two.

Of which John C. Chamberlain received one thousand six hundred and ten.

Of which fifty-six were blank.

And of which sixty-three were scattering votes.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, was four thousand six hundred.

Of which William H. Neilson received two thousand one hundred and ninety.

Of which William E. Curtis received one thousand one hundred and thirteen.

Of which William Coulter received eight hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which James W. Gerard received four hundred and sixty-six.

And of which three were scattering votes.

NINETEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward was three thousand nine hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Thomas McSpedon received one thousand four hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which Frank McIlroy received one thousand four hundred and three.

Of which John F. Zebly received one thousand one hundred and twenty-five.

Of which nine were blank.

And of which two were scattering votes.

TWENTIETH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward was five thousand one hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Thomas Keenan received four.

And of which six were scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward was three thousand nine hundred and ninety-two.

Of which Francis Lieber received one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Of whice Charles Guidet received one thousand six hundred and seventeen.

Of which Daniel C. Birdsall received four hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which seven were blank.

And of which four were scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward was four thousand and six.

Of which Benjamin P. Fairchild received two thousand two hundred and thirty-one.

Of which Adna H. Underhill received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which five were blank.

And of which twelve were scattering votes.

FOR SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

FIRST WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the First Ward was one thousand four hundred and five.

Of which John C. Bailey received one thousand and forty.

Of which Louis Biegert received three hundred and fifty.

Of which fourteen were blank.

And of which one was a scattering vote.

SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Second Ward was three hundred and twelve.

Of which William K. Edgerton received one hundred and seventy-seven.

And of which James H. Ward received one hundred and thirty-five votes.

THIRD WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Third Ward, was four hundred and ninety-three.

Of which John Oterson received two hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Thomas D. Winchester received one hundred and fifty-seven.

And of which George F. Dewland received one hundred and fifteen votes.

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, was one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which James H. Burke received eight hundred and fifty-two.

Of which John Keane received seven hundred and seventy.

Of which Albert Kimmel received two hundred and thirty-two.

And of which fourteen were scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward was one thousand seven hundred and fifty-three.

Of which James Brice received nine hundred and nine.

Of whicy Edgar Beardsley received eight hundred and forty-one.

Of which two were blank.

And of which one was a scattering vote.

SIXTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward was two thousand three hundred and thirteen.

Of which William H. Kennedy received one thousand seven hundred and sixteen.

Of which James Kerrigan received five hundred and eighty-four.

Of which three were blank.

And of which ten were scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward was three thousand three hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Michael Corlies received one thousand one hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Terence P. Tracy received one thousand and ninety-five.

Of which Joseph P. Jardine received one thousand and sixty-two.

And of which twenty-five were blank votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was two thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

Of which George Duroche received one thousand two hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Joseph D. Martin received one thousand and twenty-six.

And of which John Dixon received five hundred and ninety-one votes.

NINTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was four thousand five hundred and sixty.

Of which George F. Merklee received two thousand three hundred.

Of which Abraham Demarest received two thousand two hundred and fifty-four.

Of which one was blank.

And of which five were scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward was two thousand four hundred and forty-four.

Of which Jesse G. Keyes received one thousand and thirty-two.

Of which William Greve received nine hundred and eighty-six.

Of which James McHenry received three hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Washington Mullin received seventy.

And of which two were blank votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward, was four thousand nine hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Edward M. Perley received two thousand six hundred and ninety.

Of which John O'Donnell received two thousand two hundred and fifty.

Of which fourteen were blank.

And of which twenty-eight were scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Inspector of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward was two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which George Pierson received two thousand two hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Herman G. Schroeder received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Herman Brocking received five hundred and forty-six.

Of which four were blank.

And of which eleven were scattering votes.

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Patrick Cullen received one thousand seven hundred and six.

Of which Geo. Mellen received five hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Wm. J. Goonans received two.

Of which eight were blank.

And of which twelve were scattering votes.

FOR SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

FIRST WARD.

Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools in the First Ward, for full term, was two thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight.

Of which Patrick Baldwin received one thousand and forty-seven.

Of which Richard A. Barton received nine hundred and forty-seven.

Of which John Cowan received four hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Sebastian Holkept received three hundred and forty.

And of which thirteen were blank votes.

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward, to fill vacancy, was one thousand three hundred and ninety-seven.

Of which Patrick Fitzsimons received one thousand and twenty-eight.

Of which Richard O'Brien received three hundred and sixty.

Of which five were blank.

And of which four were scattering votes.

SECOND WARD.

Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, for full term, was six hundred and seven.

Of which Lyman Powers received three hundred and seven.

Of which Michael Carmody received one hundred and eighty.

And of Which William Buckley received one hundred and thirty votes.

To fill Vacancy—Two Years.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy for two years, was three hundred and six.

Of which Jeremiah Coyne received one hundred and eighty.

Of which John H. Lynch received one hundred and twenty-four.

And of which two were scattering votes.

To fill Vacancy—One Year.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy for one year, was three hundred and sixteen.

Of which Bernard Myers received one hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which Thomas H. Lynch received one hundred and twenty-seven.

And of which one was a scattering vote.

THIRD WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward was nine hundred and eighty-three.

Of which James McClusky received two hundred and thirty-four.

Of which John J. Finn received two hundred and twenty-six.

Of which David L. Robbins received one hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which Joseph F. Graham received one hundred and forty-four.

Of which J. Herman Welbrock received one hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which George B. English received forty-three.

Of which Enoch Smith received thirty-five.

And of which six were scattering votes.

FOURTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward, was three thousand eight hundred and ten.

Of which John H. Lester received eight hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which F. Joseph Klein received seven hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Thomas White received seven hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Richard Cooke received six hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Morris Friedsam, received four hundred and fourteen.

Of which Benjamin Chase received two hundred and ninety-three.

And of which twenty-six were scattering votes.

FIFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools in the Fifth Ward was three thousand four hundred and sixty-five.

Of which John H. Whitmore received one thousand six hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Samuel S. Edmondston received eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which twelve were blank.

And of which five were scattering votes.

SIXTH WARD.

For Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, for full term, was four thousand five hundred and ninety-two.

Of which George Pierson received two thousand two hundred and seventy-five.

Of which Herman G. Schroeder received one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six.

Of which Herman Brocking received five hundred and forty-six.

Of which four were blank.

And of which eleven were scattering votes.

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand two hundred and eighty-two.

Of which Patrick Cullen received one thousand seven hundred and six.

Of which Geo. Mellen received five hundred and fifty-four.

Of which Wm. J. Goonans received two.

Of which eight were blank.

And of which twelve were scattering votes.

SEVENTH WARD.

Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, for full term, was six thousand four hundred and twenty-four.

Of which Dennis J. Twigg received one thousand five hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which Benjamin C. Smith received one thousand four hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Owen C. Craney received one thousand one hundred and forty-four.

Of which Richard O'Grady received one thousand and thirty-seven.

Of which John Beechen received eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Of which William F. Buderus received three hundred and fifty-six.

And of which ten were blank votes.

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimates and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, to fill vacancy, was three thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Richard Walters received one thousand nine hundred and eighty five.

Of which Francis Meehan received one thousand and one.

Of which Henry Bremmer received two hundred and twenty-six.

Of which twenty-four were blank.

And of which forty-five were scattering votes.

EIGHTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward was five thousand six hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Thomas T. Everett received one thousand five hundred and thirty-five.

Of which John R. Russell received one thousand two hundred and fifty-two.

Of which William C. Hanna received one thousand and seventy-one.

Of which Robert H. Ellis received one thousand and eighteen.

Of which Emmet M. Faye received seven hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which five were blank.

And of which three were scattering votes.

NINTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward was nine thousand one hundred and twenty-three.

Of which William H. Gedney received two thousand three hundred and eight.

Of which Henry P. See received two thousand three hundred and five.

Of which James Webb received two thousand two hundred and fifty.

Of which Charles H. Hall received two thousand two hundred and forty-five.

Of which two were blank.

And of which thirteen were scattering votes.

TENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward, was four thousand nine hundred and forty-seven.

Of which John C. Acheson received one thousand three hundred and forty-four.

Of which George Kinzer received one thousand and seventy two.

Of which Martin Herrick received one thousand and sixteen.

Of which Ferdinand Krueger received nine hundred and sixty-three.

Of which John H. Niepoth received five hundred and thirty-three.

Of which seventeen were blank.

And of which two were scattering votes.

ELEVENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given of the office of Trustees of Common Schools for the Eleventh Ward, was nine thousand nine hundred and forty-one.

Of which Edward Mienling received two thousand six hundred and thirteen

Of which John F. Turner received two thousand five hundred and ninety-two.

Of which Patrick Dixson received two thousand two hundred and ninety.

Of which Joseph Rellesheim received two thousand two hundred and fifty-two.

Of which John N. Cornell received thirteen.

Of which eight were blank.

And of which one hundred and seventy-three were scattering votes.

TWELFTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward was five thousand four hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which John Scallon received one thousand two hundred and eighty-eight.

Of which David H. Knapp received one thousand two hundred and eighty-one.

Of which Matthew J. Fogarty received one thousand two hundred and seventy five.

Of which John Gillilan received one thousand two hundred and six.

Of which William C. Barnes received two hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Clarkson Crolius, Jr., received one hundred and seventy-one.

And of which six were scattering votes.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward was five thousand two hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Frederick Germann received two thousand five hundred and ninety-five.

Of which Peter Relyea received one thousand six hundred and eight.

Of which Patrick H. Collins received one thousand and thirty-eight.

Of which thirteen were blank.

And of which twenty were scattering votes.

FO

Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, for full term, was ten thousand two hundred and ninety-two.
Of which John H. Tietjen received two thousand five hundred and eight.
Of which John F. Williams received two thousand one hundred and seventy.
Of which Noah A. Childs received two thousand and seventy-seven.
Of which Stephen G. Searle received two thousand and forty-four.
Of which John McDonald received nine hundred and ninety-four.
Of which Adam Hens received four hundred and ninety-three.
And of which six were scattering votes.

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, to fill vacancy, was four thousand six hundred and sixty-three.
Of which James Demarest received two thousand two hundred and nine.
Of which William J. Peck received one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.
Of which Charles L. Halberstadt received five hundred and eight.
Of which four were blank.
And of which eighteen were scattering votes.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Full Term.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, for full term, was eight thousand one hundred and seventy-three.
Of which A. Hamilton Pride received two thousand three hundred and forty-two.
Of which Wesley S. Yard received one thousand nine hundred and seventy-two.
Of which Benjamin B. Atterbury received one thousand nine hundred and fifty three.
Of which Alfred Edwards received one thousand nine hundred and three.
Of which two were blank.
And of which one was a scattering vote,

To Fill Vacancy.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustee of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, to fill vacancy, was two thousand one hundred and eighty-three.
Of which Bartholemew Chappell received six hundred and eighty-two.
Of which Cornelius L. Purdy received five hundred and eighty.
Of which Marshall Bought received four hundred and fifteen.
Of which William Sinclair, Junior, received four hundred and eight.
Of which Charles F. Cambell received sixty.
Of which William F. Black received thirty-four.
Of which John McGowan received one.
And of which three were scattering votes.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for the office of Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward, was seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which John Jasper received two thousand four hundred and thirty-seven.
Of which William H. Doherty received two thousand three hundred and seventy-eight.
Of which Stephen V. R. Cooper received one thousand five hundred and thirty-one.
Of which Isaac P. Olmstead received one thousand five hundred and twenty-one.
Of which five were blank.
And of which six were scattering votes.

THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS OF THE City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of said City and County, at the election held iDecember first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, do hereby certify, determine and declare:

MAYOR.

That
C. Godfrey Gunther,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Mayor of the City of New-York.

POLICE JUSTICES.

That
Edward Hogan,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the First District.
That
Joseph Dowling,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Second District.
That
William Dodge,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Third District.
That
William H. Mansfield,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Fourth District.
That
Edward J. Shandley,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Fifth District,
That
Richard Kelly,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Sixth District.
That
Michael Connolly,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the seventh District.
That
Thomas A. Ledwith,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Eighth District.

CIVIL JUSTICES.

That
Dennis Quinn,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the First Judicial District.
That
Thomas Kevlin,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Second Judicial District.
That
William E. Smith,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Third Judicial District.
That
Moses D. Gale,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District.
That
Frederick W. Loew,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Fifth Judicial District.
That
George C. Barrett,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District.
That
John A. Stemmler,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the District Court of the Seventh Judicial District.

ALDERMEN.

That
Morgan Jones,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Second Aldermanic District.
That
James McMahon,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Fourth Aldermanic District.
That
Joseph Shannon,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Sixth Aldermanic District.
That
Peter McKnight,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Eighth Aldermanic District.
That
George A. Jeremiah,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Tenth Aldermanic District.
That
Bernard Kelly,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Twelfth Aldermanic District.
That
John D. Ottiwell,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Fourteenth Aldermanic District.
That
Terence Farley,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Alderman for the Sixteenth Aldermanic District.

COUNCILMEN.

That
James Hayes, Patrick H. Keenan,
John Healy, Michael Brophy,
Charles Riley, Edwin M. Haggerty,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen of the Fourth Senatorial District.
That
Samuel T. Webster, Michael C. Gross,
Jeremiah Heffernan, Frederick Repper,
John Ryan, Charles Koster,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen of the Fifth Senatorial District.
That
David R. Jaques, George Schaffer,
John Houghtalin, John G. Haviland,
William S. Opdyke, George McGrath,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen of the Sixth Senatorial District.
That
Valentine Cook, William Joyce,
Patrick R. Russell, John Brice,
Alexander Brandon, David Fitzgerald,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Councilmen of the Seventh Senatorial District.

COMMISSIONERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

That
Patrick Maher,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the First Ward.
That
James F. Horan,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Second Ward.
That
Edward B. Heath,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Third Ward.
That
Arthur O'Donnell,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward.
That
James M. Tuthill,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward.
That
Timothy Brennan,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward.
That
Wilson G. Small,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward.
That
Walter W. Adams,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward.
That
Jacob C. Bogert,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward.
That
Andrew J. Rasmire,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward.
That
Charles Perley, Jr.,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward.
That
James C. Willett,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward.
That
Thomas Brown,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward.
That
Herman West,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward.
That
Washington Murray,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward.
That
Samuel B. H. Vance,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward.
That
James L. Miller,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward.
That
William H. Neilson,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward.
That
Thomas McSpedon,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward.
That
James L. Hastie,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward.
That
Francis Lieber,
by the greatest number of votes was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward.
That
Benjaman P. Fairchild,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Commissioner of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward.

INSPECTORS OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

That
John C. Bailey,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the First Ward.
That
William K. Edgerton,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Second Ward.
That
John Oterson,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Third Ward.
That
James H. Burke,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward.
That
James Price,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward.
That
William H. Kennedy,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward.
That
Michael Corlies,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward.
That
George Duroche,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward.
That
George F. Merklee,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward.
That
Jesse G. Keyes,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward.
That
Edward M. Perley,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward,
That
Lewis H. Miner,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward.
That
Robert Fair,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward.
That
Daniel O'Reilly,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward.
That
John C. Brown,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward.
That
Alfred B. Moore,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward.
That
Bernard P. Woods,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward.
That
Robert Ennever,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward.
That
Henry Clausen, Jr.,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward.
That
Adolphus C. Rau,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward.
That
David W. Allen,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward.
That
John G. Tietjen,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected as Inspector of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward.

TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

That
Patrick Baldwin,
Richard A. Barton,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the First Ward, for full term.
That
Patrick Fitzsimmons,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the First Ward, to fill vacancy.
That
H. Lyman Powers,
Michael Cormody,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Second Ward, for full term.
That
Jeremiah Coyne,
by the greast number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy, for two years.
That
Bernard Myers,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Second Ward, to fill vacancy, for one year.
That
James McClusky,
John J. Finn,
by the greast number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Third Ward.
That
John H. Lester,
F. Joseph Klein,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourth Ward,
That
John H. Whitmore,
John Besson,
by the greaetst number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifth Ward.
That
George Pierson,
Herman G. Schroeder,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, for full term.
That
Patrick Cullen,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Sixth Ward, to fill vacancy.
That
Dennis J. Twigg,
Benjamin C. Smith,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, for full term.
That
Richard Walters,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Seventh Ward, to fill vacancy.
That
Thomas T. Everett,
John R. Russell,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighth Ward.
That
William H. Gedney,
Henry P. See,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Ninth Ward.
That
John C. Acheson,
George Kinzer,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Tenth Ward.
That
Edward Michling,
John F. Turner,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Eleventh Ward.
That
John Scallon,
David H. Knapp,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Twelfth Ward.
That
Frederick Germann,
Peter Relyea,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Thirteenth Ward.
That
Henry Manron,
Martin Burke,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward, for full term.
That
Francis Reilly
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fourteenth Ward, to fill vacancy.
That
Edward Schell,
Josiah Lane,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, for full term.
That
William H. Draper,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, to fill vacancy for two years.
That
William M. Allen,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Fifteenth Ward, to fill vacancy for three years.
That
James R. Leaming,
Hooper C. Van Vorst,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Sixteenth Ward, for full term.
That
Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools for the Sixteenth Ward, to fill vacancy.
That
Frederick Wagner,
Nicholas Seger,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, for full term.
That
James A. Carolin,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Seventeenth Ward, to fill vacancy.
That
Thomas Stevenson,
Edward Cooper,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Eighteenth Ward.
That
Thomas Kine,
Francis Stacom,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward.
That
John H. Tietjen,
John F. Williams,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, for full term.
That
James Demarest,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Twentieth Ward, to fill vacancy.
That
A. Hamilton Pride,
Wesley S. Yard,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, for full term.
That
Bartholomew B. Chappell,
by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Trustee of Common Schools of the Twenty-first Ward, to fill vacancy.
That
John Jasper,
William H. Doherty,
by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Trustees of Common Schools of the Twenty-second Ward.

RECAPITULATION OF SCHOOL OFFICERS ELECTED

FIRST WARD.
Commissioner—Patrick Maher.
Inspector—John C. Bailey.
Trustees. Patrick Baldwin, for full term. Richard A. Barton, for full term. Patrick Fitzsimmons, to fill vacancy.

SECOND WARD.
Commissioner—James F. Horan,
Inspector—William K. Edgerton.
Trustees. H. Lyman Powers, for full term. Michael Carmody, for full term. Jeremiah Coyne, to fill vac'y for 2 years. Bernard Myers, to fill vac'y for 1 year.

THIRD WARD.
Commissioner—Edward B. Heath.
Inspector—John Oterson.
Trustees. James McClusky, John J. Finn.

FOURTH WARD.
Commissioner—Arthur O'Donnell.
Inspector—James H. Burke.
Trustees. John H. Lester, F. Joseph Klein.

FIFTH WARD.
Commissioner—James M. Tuthill.
Inspector—James Price.
Trustees. John H. Whitmore, John Besson.

SIXTH WARD.
Commissioner—Timothy Brennan.
Inspector—Wm. H. Kennedy.
Trustees. Geo. Pierson, for full term. Herman G. Schroeder, for full term. Patrick Cullen, to fill vacancy.

SEVENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Wilson Small.
Inspector—Michael Corlies.
Trustees. Dennis J. Twigg, for full term. Benj. C. Smith, for full term. Richard Walters, to fill vacancy.

EIGHTH WARD.
Commissioner—Walter W. Adams,
Inspector—George Duroche.
Trustees. Thos. T. Everett, John R. Russell.

NINTH WARD.
Commissioner—Jacob C. Bogert.
Inspector—George F. Merklee.
Trustees. William H. Gedney. Henry P. See.

TENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Andrew J. Rasmire.
Inspector—Jesse G. Keyes.
Trustees. John C. Acheson. George Kinzer.

ELEVENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Charles Perley, Jr.
Inspector—Edward M. Perley.
Trustees. Edward Michling. John F. Turner.

TWELFTH WARD.
Commissioner—James C. Willett.
Inspector—Lewis H. Miner.
Trustees. John Scallon. David H. Knapp.

THIRTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Thomas Brown.
Inspector—Robert Fair.
Trustees. Frederick Germann. Peter Relyea.

FOURTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Henry P. West.
Inspector—Daniel O'Reilly.
Trustees. Henry Manron, for full term. Martin Burke, for full term. Francis Reilly, to fill vacancy.

FIFTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Washington Murray.
Inspector—John C. Brown.
Trustees. Edward Schell, for full term. Josiah Lane, for full term. Wm. M. Allen, to fill vacancy for three years. Wm. H. Draper, to fill vacancy for two years.

SIXTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Samuel B. H. Vance.
Inspector—Alfred B. Moore
Trustees. James R. Leaming, for full term. Hooper C. Van Vorst, for full term. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to fill vacancy.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—James L. Miller.
Inspector—Bernard P. Woods.
Trustees. Frederick Wagner, for full term. Nicholas Seger, for full term. James A. Carolin, to fill vacancy.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—William H. Neilson.
Inspector—Robert Ennever.
Trustees. Thomas Stevenson. Edward Cooper.

NINETEENTH WARD.
Commissioner—Thomas McSpedon.
Inspector—Henry Clausen, Jr.
Trustees. Thomas Kine. Francis Stacom.

TWENTIETH WARD.
Commissioner—James L. Hastie.
Inspector—Adolphus C. Rau.
Trustees. John H. Tietjen, for full term. John F. Williams, for full term. James Demarest, to fill vacancy.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.
Commissioner—Francis Lieber.
Inspector—David W. Allen.
Trustees. A. Hamilton Pride, for full term. Wesley S. Yard, for full term. Bartholemew B. Chappell, to fill vacancy.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.
Commissioner—Benjamin P. Fairchild.
Inspector—John G. Tietjen.
Trustees. John Jasper. Wm. H. Doherty.

We hereby certify the foregoing statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of City Canvassers, this fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sity-three.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, Chairman.
D. T. VALENTINE, Secretary.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, Dec. 17, 1863. 1 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.
Present—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.
In the absence of the President, Councilman Repper moved that Councilman Gross take the Chair.
Which was carried.
The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

BILLS.

By Councilman Healey—
Bill of Michael Murphy, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward, for the December election.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.
And the same was directed to be sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.
By Councilman Murray—
Bill of Martin Dickelman, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Fifth Election District, Sixteenth Ward.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.
By Councilman Murray—
Bill of Peter Young, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Seventh Election District, Sixteenth Ward, for the December election.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.
By Councilman Healy—
Bill of Michael Murphy, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Sixth District, Fourth Ward.
Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTION.

By Councilman O'Brien—
Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to report to the Board the plans and proposals that have been submitted to the Committee on National Affairs of the Boards of Aldermen and Counsilmen, in response to their invitation to artists for plans and proposals for a monument to be erected in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island.
Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the salary of Anthony Miller, Superintendent of Lamps and Gas, be increased to three thousand dollars per annum, the same to date from January six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.
Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of preamble of Board of Aldermen, reciting that a resolution was duly passed by the Common Council, and approved by the Mayor November eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, directing the Comptroller to pay Hugh Humes the sum of three hundred and sixty dollars, as a remission of pensalty for over-time for work of regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, without designating what appropriation the said amount should be paid from, with resolution that the above amount, so ordered to be paid the said Hugh Humes, for the purposes indicated in the said resolution, be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations, and the Comptroller is directed to pay the same from appropriation for Donations.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.
Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of an ordinance from the Board of Aldermen to regulate the grades of One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Sixth streets, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.
Councilman Russell moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the same Committee of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Sixteenth to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, be regulated and graded, curbed, guttered and the sidewalks flagged, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was carried.
And the same was laid over.
Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to T. McGaughrin to erect and keep an awning in front of his premises, number forty-five East Twenty-fifth-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was carried.
The resolution was then concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Russell—
Resolved, That the salary of the General Clerk in the Bureau of Collection of City Revenue, Department of Finance, be and hereby is increased from eight hundred dollars to twelve hundred dollars per annum, to date from the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and such increase to be paid for the present year from the appropriation for City Contingencies, or any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the Counsel to the Corporation be authorized to appoint a person of the degree of Counsellor-at-law, together with a clerk, to compile a complete digest of all laws and ordinances now in force, relating to the Government of the City of New-York, to be arranged with reference to the several departments and bureaux thereof, and embracing full notes of the decisions of the Courts, explanatory of the powers and duties of the City authorities, and that the compensation of the persons appointed pursuant to this resolution be fixed at such sum as the Counsel to the Corporation and the Mayor of the City may deem reasonable and just, and, with the cost of printing and binding one thousand copies of said work, be payable from the sum provided for the contingencies of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.
And the paper was laid over.
Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of resolution, that the salary of the Superintendent of Market Rents and Fees be increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum; also, the salary of the Clerk to the Collector of the City Revenue be increased to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum; also, the salary of the Deputy Collector of City Revenue be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, excepting those of Fulton and Washington Markets, whose salary shall be increased to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars per annum, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
Which was carried.
And the paper was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of George W. Hunt, for fitting up polling places in Twelfth Aldermanic District, amounting to one hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents.
By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller with power.
Which was laid over.
Bill of George Rapp, for fitting up polls of Seventh District, Twentieth Ward.
By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller with power.
Which was concurred in.
Bill of D. Dempsey, for fitting up polls of Tenth District, Seventh Ward.
(By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller, with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Bill of Thomas Savine, for fitting up polls of Eighth District, Sixteenth Ward.
(By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller, with power.)
Which was concurred in.
Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that the sidewalks in Twenty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged the full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that William-street be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half of the expense thereof to be paid by the property-owners, and the other half by the City, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Resolution that Tenth-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, be regulated and graded under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the bulkhead between Tompkins-street and the water line of East-street be rebuilt throughout the same, and widened ten feet, and the Street Commissioner be hereby directed to advertise for proposals and contract for said work.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Thirty-first-street, between the Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half the expense to be paid by the property owners, and the remainder by the City, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Forty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, be regulated and graded, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.
Resolution, that permission be given to Lannan & Kemp to receive and deliver goods in front of their place of business, numbers forty-seven and forty-nine Liberty-street.
Which was concurred in.
Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sunken rocks in the Harlem River, opposite the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, to be removed, the work to be done by contract.
Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.
Report of Committee on Streets, with resolution that Fifth-avenue, from Washington-square to Forty-second-street, be renumbered immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was concurred in.
Bill of James Hope, for fitting up poll of Fourth Election District, Twelfth Ward, amounting to ten dollars.
By Board of Aldermen, referred to the Comptroller with power.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution that crosswalks be laid in First-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Sixty-first-street; also at the intersections of said streets with First-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was concurred in.
Resolution to pave Avenue C, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth street, with cobbie-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.
Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Forty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board (with ordinance therefor).
Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.
Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Sixty-second-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be curbed and guttered, and flagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was referred to Committee on Roads.
Resolution to pay Clerks, &c., to Board of City Canvassers.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Hayes—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Gewan to exhibit his sign in front of his premises, number one hundred and seventy-nine Water-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

BILLS RESUMED.

By Councilman Hayes—
Bill of Laurnece Langan, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up election poll of Seventh District, Sixth Ward, for December election.
Which was referred to the Comptroller, with power.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Councilman Joyce called up General Order number nine hundred and thirty-nine, being a report of Committee on Streets, of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the expense, and the City the remaining half under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.
Councilman Haviland called up General Order number nine hundred and thirteen, being a resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals and contract for the repairing of Pier number fifty-two, North River, the repairing of the bulkheads between fifty-one and fifty-two, and bulkheads between fifty-two and fifty-three, and for rebuilding and extending Pier fifty-three to the exterior line, and raising the L's, the said work to be done as soon as possible.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.
Councilman Healy called up General Order number nine hundred and eight, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen that the salary of the Complaint Pay-roll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.
Councilman Webster called up General Order number nine hundred and twelve, being a resolution that the salary of the Clerk of Arrears in the Finance Department be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to take effect from the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be taken from appropriation for City Contingencies.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.
Negative—Councilmen Brandon, Russell—2.
Councilman Brice called up General Order number nine hundred and twenty-five, being a resolution that the Committee on National Affairs of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, which, for the purposes herein stated, are hereby constituted a Joint Committee, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to have a suitable monument erected in Calvary Cemetery on the ground granted by the Trustees of the said Cemetery to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, at a cost not to exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the person erecting such monument for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, upon the certificate of the Joint Committee on National Affairs that he has been duly authorized to erect such monument, and that he has completed the work to the satisfaction of the said Committee.
Councilman Brandon moved to amend, so as to require the Committee to report the plans to the Board for action.
Which was carried.
The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.
Negative—Councilman Russell—1.
Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number nine hundred and five, being a resolution that the annual salary of the Register of the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased from two thousand five hundred dollars to three thousand five hundred dollars, and said increase of salary to date from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to be paid for the present year from the appropriation under the head of City Contingencies.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.
Councilman Healy called up General Order number nine hundred and eighty-four, being a resolution of Board of Aldermen that the salary of the Complaint Pay-roll Clerk to the Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, City Inspector's Department, be increased to the sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars, the same to take effect from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.
Which was concurred in by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.
Councilman Webster called up General Order number nine hundred and twelve, being a resolution that the salary of the Clerk of Arrears in the Finance Department be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of three thousand dollars per annum, to take effect from the twelfth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, the amount of said increase to be taken from appropriation for City Contingencies.
Which was adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.
Negative—Councilmen Brandon, Russell—2.
Councilman Brice called up General Order number nine hundred and twenty-five, being a resolution that the Committee on National Affairs of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, which, for the purposes herein stated, are hereby constituted a Joint Committee, be and they are hereby authorized and directed to have a suitable monument erected in Calvary Cemetery on the ground granted by the Trustees of the said Cemetery to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, at a cost not to exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the person erecting such monument for the sum of twelve thousand dollars, upon the certificate of the Joint Committee on National Affairs that he has been duly authorized to erect such monument, and that he has completed the work to the satisfaction of the said Committee.
Councilman Brandon moved to amend, so as to require the Committee to report the plans to the Board for action.
Which was carried.
The resolution was then adopted by the following vote:
Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—18.
Negative—Councilman Russell—1.
Councilman Fitzgerald called up General Order number nine hundred and five, being a resolution that the annual salary of the Register of the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased from two thousand five hundred dollars to three thousand five hundred dollars, and said increase of salary to date from January one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and to be paid for the present year from the appropriation under the head of City Contingencies.
Which was adopted by the following vote: